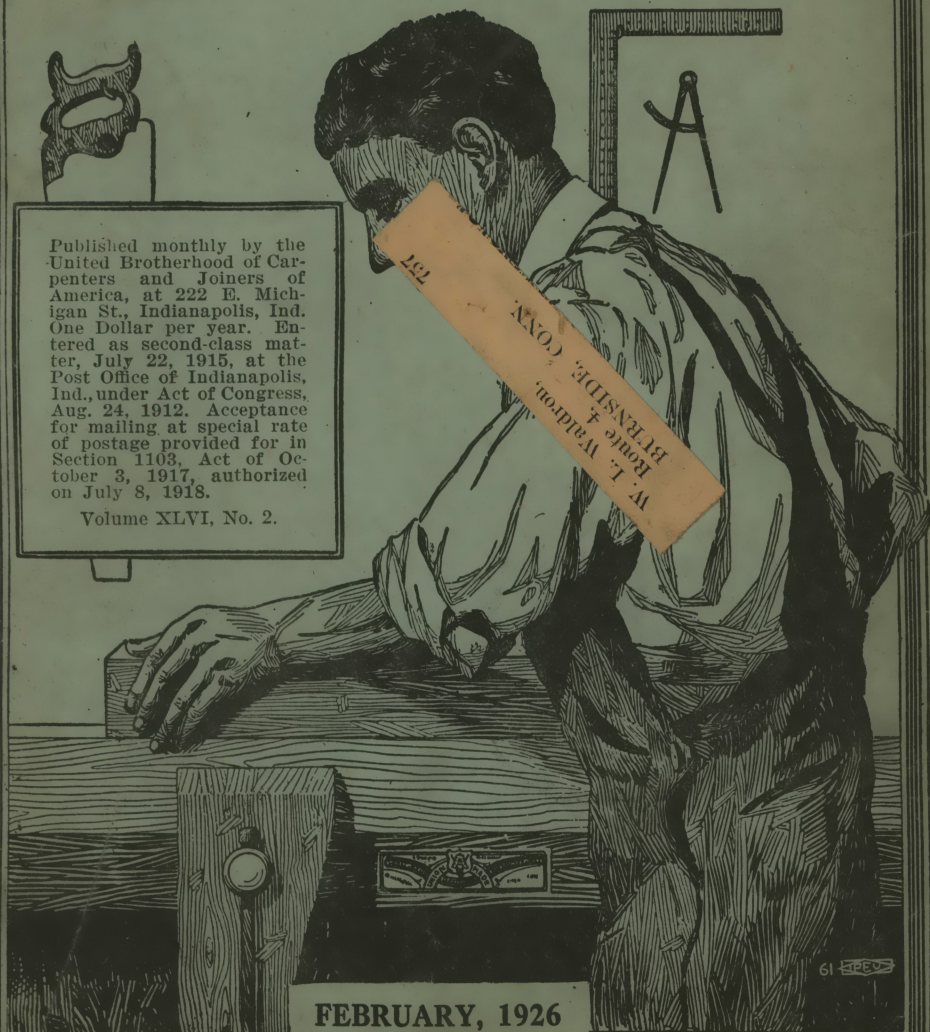




The CARPENTER

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Volume XLVI, No. 2.



FEBRUARY, 1926

It Goes Up Quickly



You've never handled a sheathing that will go up as fast as Gyp-Lap. Its broad sheets span seven studs and are easy to fit, sawing as readily as the softest wood.

And yet Gyp-Lap adds strength to the building, bracing the framework better than lumber. When you've sheathed a house with Gyp-Lap you may

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Sheetrock dealers sell Gyp-Lap. Send coupon for a sample and folder that tells more about its advantages.

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GYP - LAP

The FIREPROOF Sheathing

Mail this today!

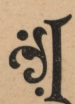
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 —of Oshkosh B'Gosh quality
 

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Every spring an increasing number of homeowners become good prospects for permanent bronze screening. They know that bronze screening is as rust-proof as copper and 50% stronger, that it will not sag nor bulge in service, that it never requires painting and does not obstruct vision.

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You can reap the benefits of this advertising at once by running local newspaper advertising of your own. You will find it inexpensive. Look over the ads on the opposite page and use the coupon to obtain electrotypes, free of charge. All that your newspaper will have to do is to insert your name and address.

In addition, we have prepared two folders in color to help interest your prospects in bronze screens. We will send you as many of each as you can use.



Anaconda Bronze Wire is as rust-proof as copper and 50% stronger.

The American Brass Company does not make screens, but furnishes Anaconda Bronze Wire to leading screen cloth manufacturers.

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Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities
Canadian Mill: ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LTD.
New Toronto, Ont.

ANACONDA ANTIQUE &

Bronze Screens

As rust-proof as Copper
and 50% Stronger

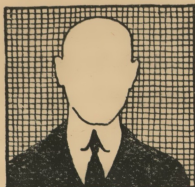
We especially recommend screens of
Anaconda Bronze Wire because they
last so long that they pay for them-
selves many times over.

No rusting. No sagging. No paint-
ing. Just put them up in the spring
and take them down in the fall.

Screen time is here. Call us before
the rush comes!

Name

A tip on Screens from



(YOUR PHOTOGRAPH and NAME)

It will pay you to let us equip your
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Anaconda Bronze Wire. They are
cheapest in the end because they
can't rust, they never need painting,
and they stay strong and tight through
the wear and tear of many years.

Don't put it off—spring will soon
be here. Let's talk screens now!

Your Firm Name
Address
Telephone Number

No. 2

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stay tight and strong for years and
years without any painting or trouble
whatsoever.

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Name
Address

Telephone Number

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City _____ State _____

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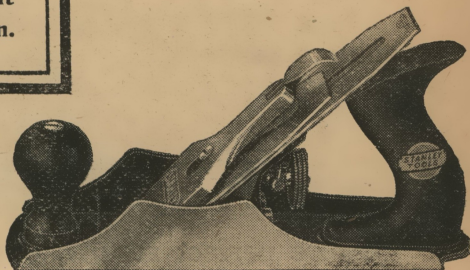
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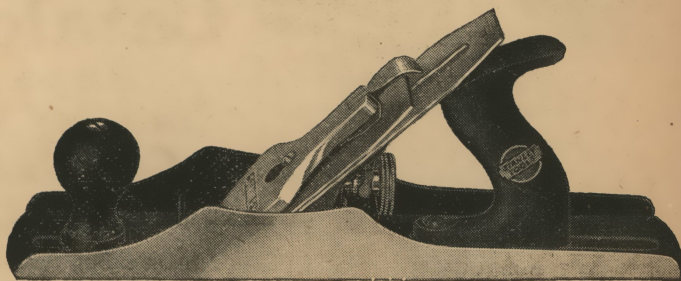
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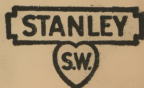


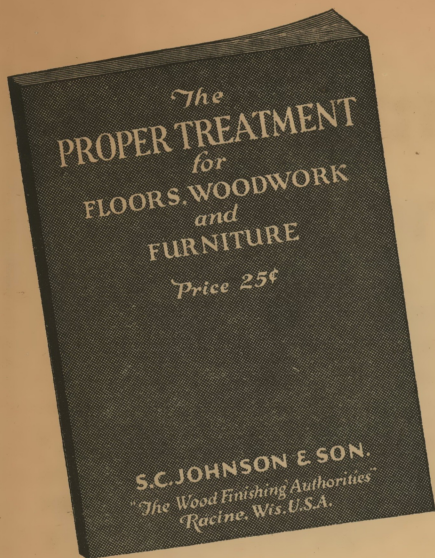
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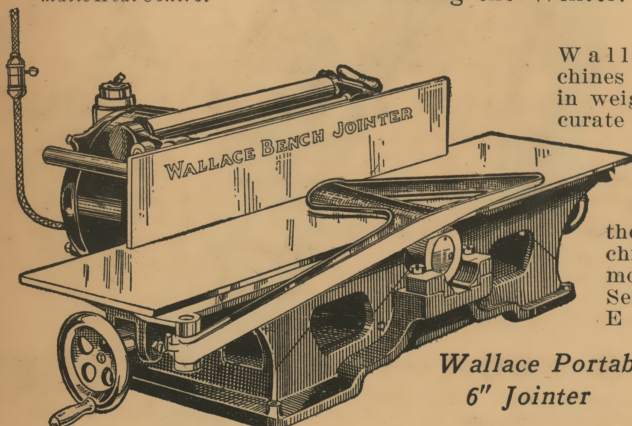
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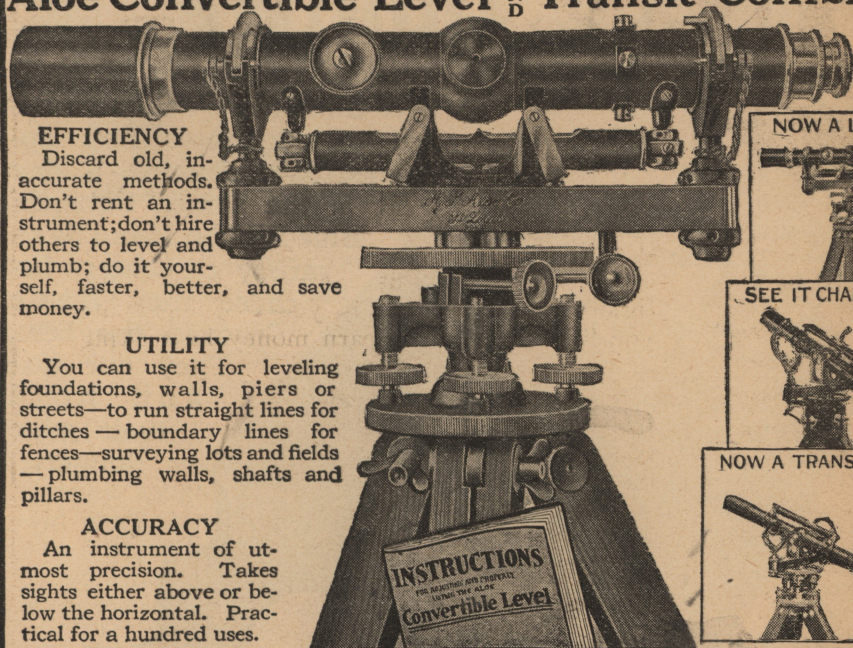
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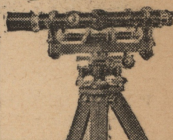
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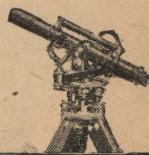
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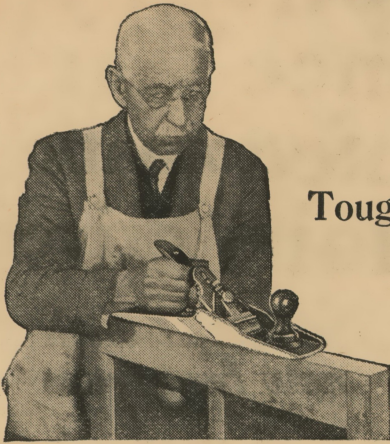


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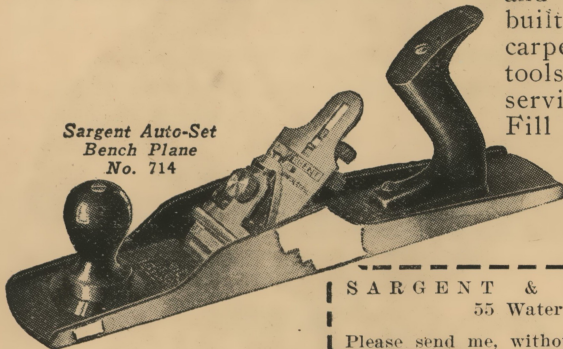
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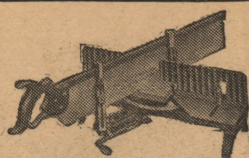
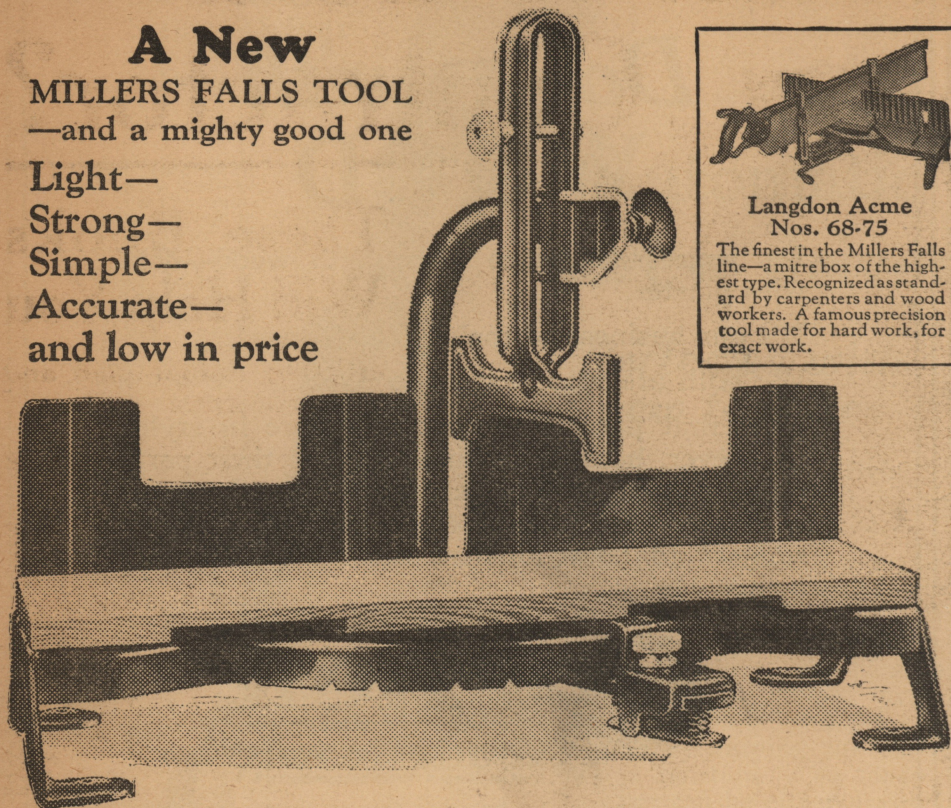
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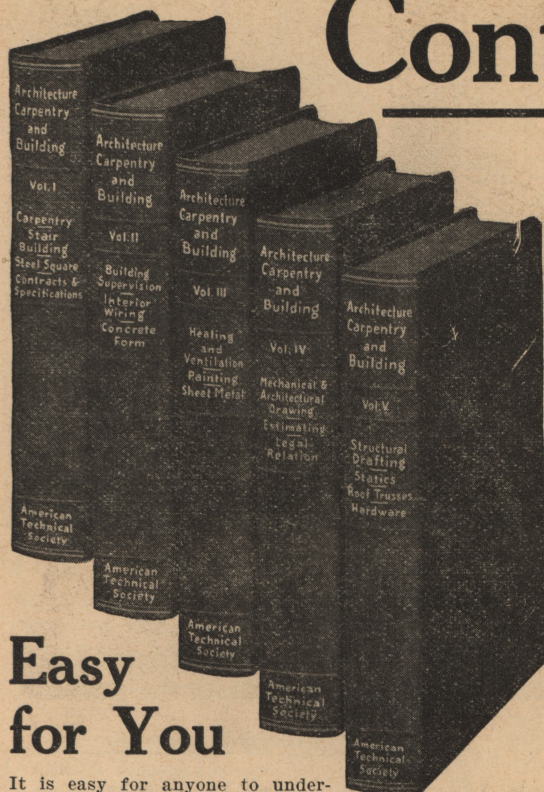
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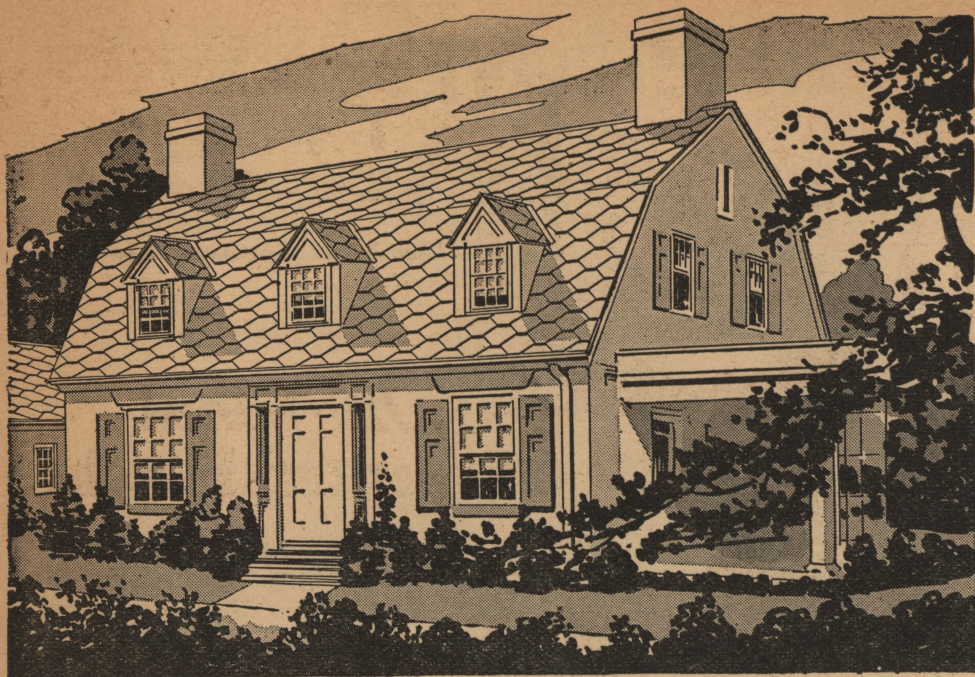
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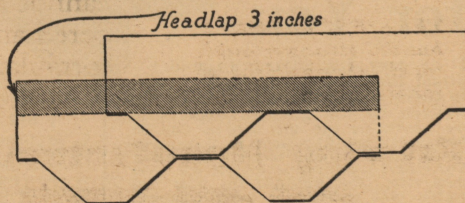
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Carpenter

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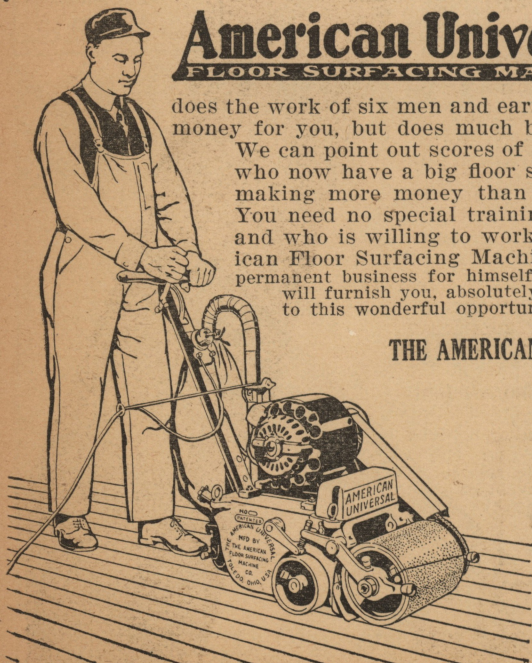
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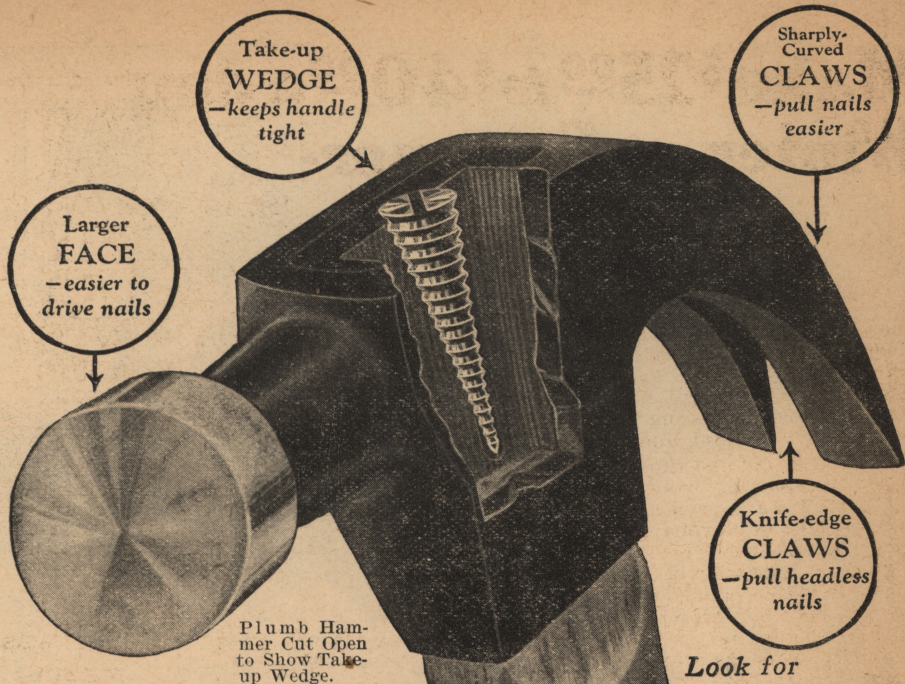
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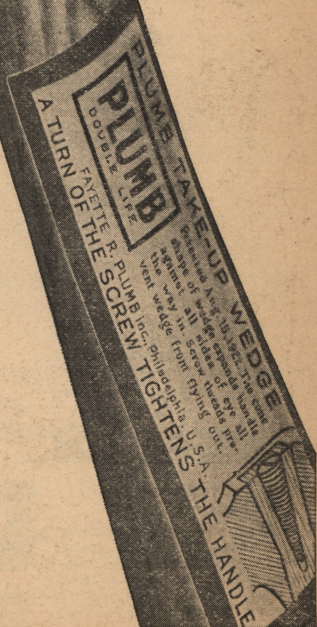
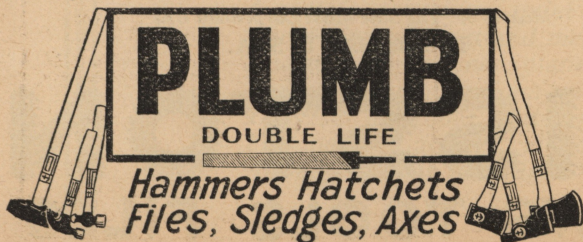
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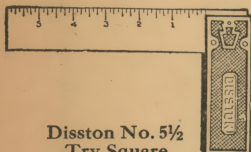
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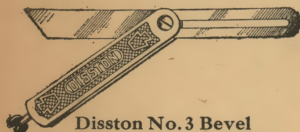


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Disston No. 5 1/2
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Toughened blade of Disston Steel fastened accurately to nickel-plated iron stock with heavy steel rivets. An assembly that can not work loose. A reliable tool that will always be accurate.



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Has the patented Disston Lock that actually holds the blade at any angle. Just a quarter turn of the thumb-screw locks it. Nickel-plated iron stock. Toughened steel blade.



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The Disston No. 16 is a popular model at an attractive price. Fitted with the Disston Adjustment, which is positive and simple. Operated by screws working in wood. No springs to get out of order.

With the confidence that you pick up your saw

Reach for your bevel, your level, your try square or gauge in the same way.

Don't be satisfied to do the rest of the job with ordinary tools.

For Disston makes tools just as good as the saw. As good in materials, in craftsmanship, in finish . . . and in exclusive features, invented by Disston, that help you do better work.

There's a bevel lock that will interest you. And an adjusting feature on the level that always keeps it true.

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Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America, at

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 51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVI—No. 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1926

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



Carpenters



*For all who work as carpenters
I feel a certain quiet awe,
These men who cut and measure boards
And use the hammer, plane and saw,
For, when I watch them at their toil
They set my inner heart aglow,
For me they always call to thought
A Carpenter of long ago.*

*When carpenters now pound and build
I feel the dignity and worth
Of their fine work, made grand by Him,
The truest, noblest soul of earth.
His words have challenged all mankind,
And all the world has felt the stir
Of holy impulse, given by Him—
That Galilean Carpenter.*

*With all our philosophic lore
For betterment of age or youth,
Through which all earnest spirits pour
In quest of righteousness and truth,
Of all fine words of purest gold,
Of all high things that wisdom saith,
The purest comes from Him of old—
The Carpenter of Nazareth.*

*And thus I have for carpenters
A certain conscious, quiet awe,
These men who cut and measure boards
And use the hammer, plane and saw;
For when I watch them at their toil
They set my inner heart aglow,
For me they always call to thought
A Carpenter of long ago.*

—Thomas T. Johnson.

1925 A GOOD YEAR



IN a survey of the year 1925 published in the December 27, 1925, issue of the Chicago Sunday Tribune by Arthur Evans, he shows that 1925 has been a period of great prosperity in America, the greatest since the peak era some five years back. The closing days of 1925 find well-being more evenly spread over the 115,000,000 population of the United States.

From all appearances, earning capacity, buying power, and spending ability are more evenly distributed over the great groups in the population than at any time in the last half decade. And that's one of the great highlights of 1925. Nothing feverish about the year, but much steady, substantial, sound advance.

Saving deposits have increased more than 6 per cent in the year.

Life insurance policies written this year are expected to aggregate no less than \$15,400,000,000, which is more than eight times the volume in 1900.

Automobile production has been a record breaker. Final figures are expected to run in excess of 3,700,000 cars.

A \$6,500,000,000 year in building activities. The entire volume of 1924, which was the record year to date, was exceeded in the first ten months of 1925.

Purchase of market securities by small investors registered a great growth during the year.

Demand and time deposits in member banks of the federal reserve November 11th, the latest available figure, were \$18,592,000,000, against \$17,948,698,-

000 a year before.

The end of the year finds business running in big volume with great activity. Large payrolls and good profit. Industries, generally speaking, are in a period of activity, though some are somewhat off beat, largely seasonal. In manufacturing industries, employment in 1925 was running about 92 per cent of the monthly average of 1923. Factory wages, a New York survey shows, were somewhat higher this year than last.

Basic industries are at a high average level. In leading steel districts, steel production is approaching a maximum of operation. In November steel works were 85 per cent of capacity, but despite the larger output the unfilled orders of the United States Steel corporation increased from 3,717,297 tons on October 1st to 4,109,000 tons on November 1st.

Agriculture has been climbing back.

Taking the country over, farming is on a better plane than before the war. Livestock will yield large returns.

As to purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, the national industrial conference board computes that agricultural products which would purchase a dollar's worth of nonagricultural products in the five year period before the war would, in 1921—the lowest point in 21 years—purchase only 62 cents worth. In 1924 they would fetch 83 cents worth and for the first nine months of 1925 90 cents worth. It now stands about 88 cents.

The general forecast is that while a feverish boom is not looked for, business will continue steady.

PROSPECTS FOR 1926



HERBERT E. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in outlining the country's economic prospects for 1926, says:

"All signs indicate that if America will temper its optimism with a sprinkling of caution, the country will continue the high level of prosperity in 1926.

"The United States has produced and consumed more goods in 1925 in pro-

portion to population than ever before in its history. Our standard of living has been the highest in our history and is, of course, the highest in the world. This improvement, however, has been greater in the urban centers than in agricultural communities.

"The dominant favorable factor in our outlook is our increased productivity, due to fundamental and continuing forces—such as the cumulation of education, the advancement of science, skill

and elimination of waste. Other favorable indications on the immediate horizon are that the stocks of commodities are moderate; there is employment for practically every one; real wages are at a high level; savings are the largest in history and capital is, therefore, abundant, and the whole machinery of production and distribution is operating at a higher degree of efficiency than ever before. While wholesale prices for the year as a whole have averaged about 6 per cent higher than for the previous year it is largely due to needed advances in prices of agricultural products.

"The construction industries have played a very large part in the high business activity of the last three years. The volume of construction has been unprecedented during the last year with consequent great activity in the construction material industries—iron, steel, lumber, cement, etc. Contrary to normal expectations this increased demand has not increased prices, for there has been a slight reduction in building costs due in a large measure to the gradual lengthening of the building season. The increasing federal, state and municipal public works programs for next year together with the promise of large electrical and railway extension and improvement, indicate a continuing demand for heavy construction. While it might be thought that the war deficiency in housing has been overcome, yet the high real wage in industry creates a demand for better housing and this condition, combined with the migration to suburbs due to the motor, promises to continue as long as employment remains general. We could hardly expect so exceptional a construction activity to repeat itself, but there will be a large volume in any event.

"The textile and shoe industries as a whole are running at high levels of production, although the tendency in some branches of these industries to develop more rapidly in the south and west is affecting New England pending readjustment of her economic relationships. The automobile and tire industries will record an unprecedented output. The coal industries show increased production despite the anthracite strike and the production of all other minerals has increased.

"In transportation, our railways are giving the best service in our history

and are recovering in average earnings to near the interstate commerce commission standard of earnings of 5¾ per cent. There is some improvement from the acute depression in the shipping world; and progress has been made in plans for internal waterway improvement. The electrification of the country has made further great strides during the year toward central generation and interconnection. There has been some pyramiding of power holding companies, much criticised within the electrical industry itself, but the solid progress of the industry is marked by the extension of use of electricity with all its economies in production of goods and saving of labor. Furthermore, taking the country as a whole, there has been a reduction in rates for power and light, indicating that the public is securing benefits from the economies introduced in production of electricity.

"Our foreign trade in 1925 has been exceptionally satisfactory. Both exports and imports have risen materially, the former reflecting an increase in agricultural exports and the latter reflecting the large demand for foreign raw materials and tropical foodstuffs. Exports will total around \$4,900,000,000, or about 7 per cent more than in 1924. Imports will amount to about \$4,200,000,000, or approximately 17 per cent more than in 1924. Roughly, one-half of this increase in both exports and imports is attributable to greater quantities exported, and the remainder to advance in prices. The major explanation of our favorable trade balance is, of course, to be found in the continued heavy investment of American capital abroad; in essence we are lending foreigners the wherewithall to buy goods from us, or are sending goods to convey our investments abroad. It is probable that the final figures will show that this country has added to its foreign investments during the year by more than \$1,000,000,000.

"On the whole, both our own country and the rest of the world face a more favorable outlook at this turn of the year than for a long time past. We, ourselves, however, need to be on our guard against reckless optimism. What we need is an even keel in our financial controls, and our growing national efficiency will continue us in increasing prosperity."

OUR ORGANIZATION



N the souvenir issued by the Chicago District Council in connection with the dedication of its new headquarters November 7, 1925, Chas. H. Sand, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council says under the head of Comments:

"In the conflicts between nations, those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country have been given a place in history. That type of bravery is glorified, but not so with the heroes of the labor movement. The details of the battles fought by those who blazed the way for our great and powerful organization must, of necessity, remain unwritten history and yet no greater service was ever rendered to humanity than that which has brought improved conditions to the men who do the most useful and essential service to society.

"Our organization has made hundreds of thousands of better homes, a happier family life; time for recreation and study; it has brought culture into the lives of the men and women who earn their livelihood by labor; it has made it possible for the heads of the families to provide education for their sons and daughters; it has made the American people a better and happier people; it has made America a better country.

"It is a sad commentary upon the intelligence of some people that at this late date they should attempt to put our organization out of business; that their imagination and judgment should have so far missed its mark as to permit of hope of success in their hostile cam-

paign against "Organized Labor." If they could only partly grasp and understand the history of the labor movement it would seem logical to conclude that they would not be stupid enough to think that an organization of men, who have gone through so many struggles for advancement, can ever be conquered and made to revert back to the conditions that prevailed when the pioneers of our movement began breaking ground for the building of our organization. If they could understand what this organization means to the men who comprise it and could realize how deep-seated is our determination to hold out against any and all odds; if they could realize, as we do, that it would be suicide for us to give up the fruits of the battles fought in the past forty-four years, they should be able to understand that breaking up our organization is the biggest task they have ever attempted.

"An organization that thrives on opposition and emerges stronger after each conflict is not easily destroyed. The people who seem to regard it a relish to eat a union carpenter alive before breakfast will some day get their fill and wake up to realization of the fact that if they are going to eat us all, they have a big feed ahead, for there is approximately ten thousand more of us now in the Chicago jurisdiction than there were when they started to break us up about four years ago, and at no time has the organization been so prosperous as it is today. Citizens Committees to Enforce Landis Awards, and destroy Organized Labor, may come and go, but our union is here to stay and will march on to greater achievements."

HOME FOR THE AGED



THE Chicago District Council clearly states its position on the Home for our Aged Members in the following resolution sent the General Executive Board.

The referendum vote recently taken on the question of selling the land owned by the United Brotherhood at Lakeland, Fla., is a clear and unmistakable answer to those who for reasons best known to themselves wish to have the Brotherhood sell the homesite and initiated that referendum.

The overwhelming majority opposed to selling the land indicates that there exists a genuine and whole-hearted desire on the part of a large majority of the general membership to see the home for the aged carpenters made a reality. Many of the old timers who bore the sacrifices and hardships linked up with the innumerable battles they went through as pioneers of our organization are today asking "Will the Brotherhood ever establish the home for the aged carpenters?" They have a right to ask that question! If anyone deserves con-

sideration it is the pioneers who blazed the way for the organization that means so much to us today. That question should be answered not with "maybe's," resolutions, and flowery oratory, and delays—the answer should be sounded in the tones of strikes by carpenters' hammers and saws singing their natural tone of action. That is the answer the old timers want—are anxiously waiting for and well deserve.

Those of us who are young and vigorous should be reminded that the pioneers sowed the seed that is now bringing the harvest. They are too old and feeble to share in the fruits of their devotion to our cause—their sacrifices and their many hardships. We who are young and able to follow the trade are drawing substantial dividends now from the service done to our cause by these pioneers. The improved conditions, higher wages and shorter workday we enjoy are largely the accrued dividends from the good work of the old timers. In these dividends they cannot share. We owe it to them if in need of a home to provide the home for them. We owe it not as a charity, but as a just share of the dividends they made possible for us. These pioneers have handed down to us an organization which means better homes, more time for leisure and recreation, better education and a brighter future for our sons and daughters. If they had built a business institution half as great as our organization, they would be drawing large dividends. They built an organization that pays dividends only to those who are able to follow the trade. Let us build them a home on the banks of Lake Gibson, Polk County, Florida. Let them enjoy a few years of care and comfort in a home shaded by the majestic oaks and magnolias, fanned by the gentle refreshing breezes of a beautiful lake and showered by sunshine, in that most ideal climate made soft and fragrant by a wealth of all year 'round vegetation, green foliage and flowers.

Many men die before reaching ripe

old age. If it were not so, we should view a sad aspect—a world of homeless, helpless destitute old men. All men of normal mind hope to be able to provide for their future. Those who succeed are in the minority; those who fail are in the vast majority. The figures on this point derived from statistics are hard and cruel. They tell a story of many failures, few successes; many hopes lost, few realized. Hope is the grandest of all endowment to humanity. Let every young man continue to hope for a prosperous future and strive for its realization for without hope this would be a world of gloom, but while hoping and striving for success, prepare for the failure that is certain to fall to the lot of many men.

The home for the aged carpenters should be established now to care for the stranded old timers and to guarantee those yet young and hopeful against want in old age when their hope shall have run its course and they too, have gone on the rocks as many of them must, unless the world takes a sudden turn from its natural course. We believe in and pay for life insurance because of its necessity due to uncertainty as to our allotted span of life. We should believe in and establish insurance against being homeless, helpless and friendless in old age. The home for the aged carpenters offers that insurance. It is an insurance that we can cash in on while living—it is a form of insurance we should not be without, and

"Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that the General Executive Board has decided to proceed to improve the property at Lakeland, Fla., therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Chicago District Council in regular meeting assembled October 23, 1925, endorse the action taken by the General Executive Board and that we commend the General Executive Board for taking this action."

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. H. SAND, Secretary.

THE SHORTER WORKDAY



HE shorter work day has been a live issue in all the past conventions of the A. F. of L. In 1890 the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. selected

the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as the organization to lead the fight in the establishment of the eight-hour day. Needless to say we were successful. Other organizations followed our example un-

til at the present time the eight-hour day is practically established in all industries. Later we put into force and effect the Saturday afternoon holiday, and at the present time some of our Local Unions only work five days a week—all day Saturday being a holiday.

At the last convention of the A. F. of L. held in Atlantic City, N. J., in October, 1925, the shorter work day was again under discussion. The committee to whom it was referred reported as follows:

"The goal set by the early trade union movement of our country was an eight-hour day. Through the organized strength of our movement operating directly in the industrial field, the ten, the nine and finally the eight-hour day was established. Today we must look upon eight hours as the maximum which should be permitted.

"Since our movement first set the eight-hour day as the goal to be won revolutionary changes have taken place in the processes through which commerce and industry are carried on. The freight train of fifteen hand-braked cars has been replaced by trains of over a hundred, each car containing a hundred fold greater carrying capacity. The ships which cross the seas carry more in one voyage than a fleet of freight carriers could transport half a century ago. In industry the development of giant power which in turn is applied to the marvelous automatic and semi-automatic machinery of today has created conditions surrounding productions in industry undreamed of a few short decades ago. Industrial processes have placed a much greater strain upon the workers' vitality. Many of these processes tend to seriously injure and sometimes destroy the workers' health if la-

bor is continued for an eight-hour period. Already, as in the case of casual workers, four hours and sometimes less is all that heart and lungs can stand. In many of our industrial processes, the conditions under which labor must be performed make it necessary for humane considerations alone that the hours of labor should be reduced below eight, and the week's work to not more than five days. But there are practical conditions as well as those of a humane character which call for a shortening of the hours of labor. The marvelous development of machinery, the equipment of modern industrial plants, the more intelligent study of the problems of production have enabled industry operating but part time, to produce more than the world as at present organized is capable of consuming.

"These modern methods of production, which there is every reason to believe will be developed upon a yet greater scale, in addition to providing more of the materials required by society should also provide greater opportunity for leisure and the enjoyment of the worthwhile things of life. Unless it accomplishes these conditions, then modern industry has failed to give civilization a full justification for its existence.

"Your committee therefore recommends that it shall be the policy of the American Federation of Labor to assist in establishing reasonable and advisable reductions in the hours of labor so that eight hours per day shall be the maximum and lesser hours the general rule."

The convention unanimously adopted the report.

This should be a guide to us in the future when entering into working agreements.

NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OFFICIALLY DEDICATED



IN the afternoon of January 10, 1926, the new headquarters of the International Typographical Union at Twenty-eighth and Meridian Streets, Indianapolis, Ind., was officially dedicated.

The property comprising five acres of ground and a handsome stone residence, erected several years ago, was

bought by the International Typographical Union for headquarters about a year ago at a cost of \$167,500.00, and although occupied by the union for several months, it was not officially opened and dedicated until new furnishings and equipment had been installed and completed.

International President James Lynch said:

"The Typographical Union has never maintained headquarters in any other city. Our convention in Kansas City in 1888 authorized the establishment of a permanent headquarters with salaried officers. Indianapolis was selected because of its central location and its splendid transportation facilities. The years have shown us that the printers of that day acted more wisely than they knew. The city has many advantages of greater importance even than mere location.

"Thirty-six years ago the International Typographical Union occupied a one-room office in a down town block.

"Growth of the union's business compelled a gradual increase in the office organization until nearly an entire floor in a downtown office building was occupied. One year ago it was found necessary to obtain greater floor space and the Executive Council of the organization bought the large home on North Meridian Street.

"The Typographical Union was one of the first of a number of large national

and international organizations to select Indianapolis as a headquarters city. The Printers' Union is one of the oldest in America. Local Unions of printers were formed in eastern cities before the close of the eighteenth century, and the idea continued to gain strength until the formation of the National Typographical Union in 1852. The name was changed to International in 1869 after the admission of Canadian unions. Today it embraces subordinate unions in all large towns and cities of the United States and Canada, in the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico."

Secretary Hays said: "One feature of the entertainment program will be the showing of "His Brother's Keeper," a motion picture, illustrating the welfare activities of the International Union, including scenes laid at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo. This institution represents an investment of more than \$3,000,000 by the Typographical Union, and serves as a sanctuary for union printers in ill health or past the age of usefulness."

SECOND APPRENTICE COMMENCEMENT

(By W. P. Carroll, Secretary, General Committee On Apprentice Training, Cleveland, Ohio.)



HE second commencement exercises of the Cleveland Building Trades Apprentice School were held on Wednesday evening, December 2nd, in the auditorium of the East Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio, at which time approximately 100 apprentices in five building trades—bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing, painting and electrical—were given diplomas in recognition of their completion of a prescribed course of study involving practical as well as theoretical work.

An audience of about 2,000 people, consisting not only of friends and relatives of the graduates, but also of many visitors from other states, leaders in industry, labor and education, officers of national and local contractor associations, international, state and local labor organizations, and civic groups attended. A considerable number of delegates to the convention of the National Society for Vocational Education were present.

Addressing the graduates in an interesting manner, Mr. Hopkins, City

Manager of Cleveland, said that no great civilization was possible without a large body of people who can work well with their hands, and that the trade schools were inaugurating a new era in education.

Mr. Cushman, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., in a splendid speech spoke of the commencement as being significant in two respects—it indicated the interest of Cleveland in the great problem of apprenticeship and also marked another milestone in our progress as a nation dealing with this problem. He pointed out that while local assumption of responsibility by a joint representative committee is essential to success in this work, it is at the same time a state and national problem. Commenting on the value of craft training, he marked that one with a trade has something which he can market; he has special knowledge and skill which he has made part of his personal equipment.

Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, was represented by J. C. Wright, who read the address of Secretary

Davis, congratulating the contractors, labor representatives, architects, and officials of the state and city schools upon their efforts along the line of trade training in Cleveland, and stated that the policy of giving the youth of the land the advantages of at least a high school education and a trade, which he had advocated for years, was being carried out in Cleveland. He was convinced that the theory and practice taught in the Cleveland Building Trades Apprentice School, combined with the discipline and orderly training secured, developed in the student the best that was in him, and at the same time created within him the aspiration and ambition to continue his education and training until he is in fact a "master workman." He showed that those who acquire a trade will become more useful members of society, as technically trained and educated workmen they will need but little supervision and will find greater opportunities for advancement.

James J. Hoban, President Cleveland Typographical Union, pointed out the value of technically trained men in the building trades in elevating standards of work and beautifying the city, admonished the graduates to do nothing that would injure their trade, to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and

to respect their calling, their employers, themselves and their country.

O. W. Rosenthal, President Chicago Builders' Association, a man of national reputation and an authority on building, delivered a very interesting address. To him the commencement was significant in that it represented a splendid spirit of co-operation between employers, labor organizations, the local Board of Education, the city, state and nation. He pointed out that the march of industry goes on, only as construction goes on. He laid down three fundamental considerations in the choice of a vocation:

1. The necessity for gaining a livelihood.
2. The opportunity for advancement, and
3. The opportunity to serve society.

He urged the graduates entering the construction industry to love their work and to hold as their motto the idea of service for their fellowmen and an interest in their work as a permanent contribution to society.

All speakers emphasized the wonderful work being done in Cleveland in apprenticeship training and complimented the city for its progressive attitude toward trade education.

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND



R. Thomas Johnson, a member of the Irish Trades Union Congress, was a visitor to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Atlantic City, N. J., last October. When called upon to address the convention, he said:

"We have a movement in Ireland about which we have no need to be ashamed and which gives promise of very great influence and power in the future development of our country.

"Many of you no doubt will remember how, half a generation ago and a generation ago, there was a fear of the Irish immigrants, whether into the United States or into England and Scotland, acting the part of blacklegs or strike breakers, that their labor would be cheap in those countries because it had been cheap at home. I cannot speak with authority as to the position in the Unit-

ed States, but I can say very confidently and with the utmost assurance that whatever fears the English trades unionist had a generation ago, no such fears prevail today, because the Irish working man is organized and he is proof against the charge of blacklegging.

"We are glad to say that in our country our rates of wages are rather above than below the rates in our neighboring countries of England and Scotland. Our trades union movement has not been obliged to give way from the position achieved during the war and after the war in the same way as has been forced upon the working men of Great Britain. We realize the importance of that tactical position. Trades unionism in Ireland has secured a standard of life very much better than that which prevailed when many of you left the homeland.

"But we realize also that it is necessary, if we are to maintain that position, that our whole industrial and so-

cial development may be carried along, and that the standard of life of our people at home, whether in the towns or in the country, shall be maintained at a level not lower than that which was attained during the war period.

"The way to produce economically, the way to maintain standards of production and distribution to a level which we would consider decent, the way to make production cheaper than hitherto is not by a tax upon wages, but by improvements of organization.

"I have been impressed with the position that the working men of this country have been able to achieve. I have been impressed with the authority that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations have been able to wield. We have long known of the American Federation of Labor, but I, myself, have never realized how true it is to say that the voice of American labor is the voice of the American Federation of Labor.

"I will ask you to remember, too, when you read reports of doings in Ireland in the labor world, that the authority in Ireland which is recognized as responsible is the authority of the organization which I am proud to be the spokesman of.

"The Irish Trades Union Congress represents about 250,000 organized working men and women, and when you realize that the maximum number of wage earners in Ireland, men and women, boys and girls over sixteen years of age, is not more than about three quarters of a million, and that we have affiliated to our organization 250,000, you will realize that we are fairly well organized in the industrial sense. We have hopes of the future, we have hopes arising out of our new status, and we believe that the part which Organized Labor has to play in the development of our new community is one of very great responsibility, because it has very great power.

"We have taught that the trade union's first purpose, its primary objective, is to improve the standard of life, to protect the rates of wages, and to improve the conditions of the working people, and that it is in protection against attack where it found its first primary function. But I am pleased to note, that while your Federation and your movement here have realized that its first duty is the protection of the

standard of life of its members, it is also reaching out toward new constructive ideas. Your banks, your associations of other kinds, all suggest to me—without at all pretending to pass judgment on its wisdom or unwisdom—that you are working toward constructive ideas over and above your primary function of protection of the standard of life of your membership.

"We, too, have taught that once we can, through our unions, maintain our standards and improve the level of existence of the poorer members of our community, our further function is to assist in the constructive upbuilding of a new community. We haven't your resources; we are a little country no larger than some of your smaller States, a community of four and a half million people, mainly agricultural, but reaching out toward the development of industrial activity, an industrial activity associated with agricultural activity, and leading to the provision of the ordinary necessities of the ordinary citizen.

"Those of you who are familiar with the south of Ireland 'where the River Shannon flows,' will be glad to realize that the country, with the enthusiastic backing of the labor movement, has entered upon the task of harnessing that river for the production of hydro-electric power to supply the whole country with power and light, which it hopes to have in actual operation within five years from now. Some of us believe that that will create a completely new outlook for the people of the country; it will help the industrial development of the country; it will help to brighten the lives of the people, to lighten the dark places, and to create hope and enthusiasm amongst our people.

"We are entering upon a period of industrial reconstruction and agricultural improvement. We are hopeful that the labor movement will play a part in building up a community, in harmonizing modern development with the old ideals of human service and kindly human relations.

"We do not look with favor upon the prospect of having great material industries overwhelming human kind, but we do think that it is possible, and that Ireland may be the place where the possibility may be tested, to take advantage of your experience in methods of organization of material resources, of your experiences in the methods of organiza-

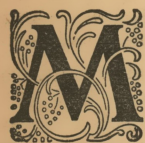
tion of human resources, but always bearing in mind that the human personality is higher and greater than the material surroundings.

"We are reaching out, probing this proposal and that proposal and the other proposal, hoping to find a way whereby the kindly Irish of the Irish nature may be retained, while great improvement in industrial activity may be arrived at. We want to harmonize human activity, human faith, and human goodness with the material resources of nature. We are of this faith, that Nature and Providence have played their part in giving us a humid climate and a rich, productive soil. We have human material which is capable, healthy, clean, intelligent and imaginative, and now we feel that we have achieved a great measure

of political freedom, that the responsibility is thrown upon us to bring together those natural resources of the country and the human intelligence, the human imagination and the human personalities, and make of the country a high, a noble, and an inspiring lesson for the peoples of the world.

"It is a high ideal, and we know how far short we are of its attainment up to this time, but without faith we shall do nothing, and we look for and expect at least the kindly sympathy of the Irish in America in our efforts to recreate the old country. We feel that the labor movement of Ireland may play a great part in this work, and we know that if ever we seek the moral assistance of the labor movement in America we shall not look across the ocean in vain."

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO



R. Robert Haberman, fraternal delegate from the Mexican Federation of Labor to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. at Atlantic City, N. J., last October, when addressing the convention, said in part:

"It is a duty for Mexico and Mexican labor to be represented at all meetings held by the American Federation of Labor or any organization belonging to the American Federation of Labor. It is the duty of the Mexican Federation of Labor and of Mexico to go to the four corners of the earth and let everybody know what the American Federation of Labor has done for us during very hard and trying days, I want you to know, that the open shoppers of America, the element referred to in ordinary language as the 'Wall Street imperialists,' those are the people who have always fomented trouble in Mexico. And alongside these Wall Street imperialists we have the British imperialists, the French imperialists, and the rest of them.

"Sixty-five per cent of Mexico is in the hands of foreign interests. When warships had been sent down to Mexico by the Washington government without any reason whatsoever, in violation of all existing treaties, it was the American Federation of Labor,

through the voice of Samuel Gompers, that person whose name will never be forgotten in Mexico, that stood up to defend not only the Mexican Federation of Labor, but the whole of Mexico. The American Federation of Labor is the only labor movement that has ever done anything for Mexico; all others have been against it. It was the labor government of one of the largest nations in Europe which broke diplomatic relations with Mexico and threatened war.

"The so-called labor government of Russia has not done anything for Mexico but give trouble. Not once have they done a single thing that did not mean trouble for Mexico. Only three months ago Teheitchern, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in making his annual report to some Congress of Soviets or other, said this about Mexico:

"'It is a very fortunate thing that we have diplomatic relations with Mexico. This will give us the opportunity to use Mexico as a basis of operations on the North American continent.' What do they mean by that? I will tell you. Russia says that Wall Street imperialism is the most dangerous imperialism that we have. Russia says, 'We must weaken that imperialism. How can we do it? If we could only start a war between Mexico and the United States! Wars cost a lot of money, and that

would debilitate the American imperialism and give us a chance in Russia.'

"In other words, they are trying to make of us the sacrificial goat.

"At the last convention we held in Juarez the Mexican Federation of Labor saw what was coming, and we passed a resolution saying that the Mexican Federation of Labor would prevent Mexico's being used as a basis of operations against the American Federation of Labor or American institutions. Anybody who wants to attack the American Federation of Labor, the American government or American institutions may do so, but they will have to do it right here in the United States, not in Mexico.

"We don't want that to be taken as an attack against the people of Russia or anything like that. You know the Communist movement in Mexico doesn't amount to anything and it is dying off in the United States. I merely mention this thing because I do hope that somebody in Moscow will get it—and they do have a few honest souls in Moscow, and I hope they don't read the Daily Worker, but rather the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor.

"To show you how much they know about Mexico in Russia, that country has never been represented by a Mexican in any one of their conventions. They know nothing about Mexico, they have never sent anybody down here who knows the language, but they get that idea into their head and that is all there is to it, and anybody who does not fall in with that particular idea is a fakir, a crook, and what not. The best way for you to know what is going on in Mexico is to read the Daily Worker. There was a time when I used to talk about the terrible lies that the capitalist press wrote about Mexico, but I want you to know that the most infamous capitalist sheet does not write more infamous lies about Mexico than the Daily Worker.

"We have very little in common, the two labor movements, except the goal, and the goal is the betterment of the workers. We have different forms of organization, different languages, different ideals. It is up to you to decide who your President shall be; you have the right to say how you are going to write your own labor constitutions, how you

are going to regulate your hours of work. That is none of our business in Mexico, and it is none of your business what we do in Mexico within our own unions, but it is our duty, as laboring people, as internationalists, to keep on the best terms possible with all the labor movements the world over. We don't send emissaries to bore from within, we don't send money for ulterior purposes, but when we do send money we send it to deposit in the labor banks of the United States. Whenever we do send emissaries to the United States we send them to find out who sells Union Made machinery, and we buy it.

"As I said a moment ago the Communist Party in Mexico is very insignificant. They had a little bit of a hectic flush of life when Mexico opened up diplomatic relations with Russia. Russia turned loose upon the world a bunch of these people who want to be somebody; they can't work, they don't know anything, and all they can do is to call you names, and they feel that by calling you names they are superior persons.

"You know the history of Mexico; it has been told to you often, that terrible, bloody history of Mexico. It was terrible and bloody up to about fifteen years ago, and it was just about as bloody up to five years ago. We had in Mexico a system of peonage worse than the slaves in the South in your country, for this reason: the slaves in the South used to cost money, some as high as two thousand dollars, and whether they worked or didn't work they were well looked after, they had physical attention when they were sick, they had homes to live in and food to eat. In Mexico the system was infinitely worse, because although the Mexican Constitution always prohibited slavery, they got a law passed that as long as a man owed money to another man he could not leave his employment, and it was not long before every worker in Mexico owed money to some master. When the old man died the debt was transmitted to his children. This is how there came about in Mexico a system of peonage that is without equal in the history of the world.

"The Mexican labor movement has always remained very militant; it has not mixed up in political affairs, but here we have these beautiful laws and no way of putting them into practice, because, as I say, no sooner would these

politicians be elected by labor than they would turn against labor. And so it was about five years ago that we saw the necessity of going into politics, but we did not go into politics as the Mexican Federation of Labor. Under no conditions and at no time is it permissible to discuss politics in any union meeting throughout Mexico, but we have founded the Mexican Labor Party, which fights on the political ground for the economic program of the Mexican Federation.

"Mexico became a Republic after the United States did—about thirty or forty years after. We naturally looked to the United States for guidance; Mexico borrowed lots of American institutions; it borrowed a Constitution, a Senate, and it also borrowed the Supreme Court, but they put into their laws a provision making it impossible for the Supreme Court, after laws had been adopted in favor of women and children workers, to declare those laws unconstitutional. We have the eight-hour law, the seven hours at night, child labor is prohibited, we have the right to form unions, the right to strike, the right to boycott, the right to do almost anything we please. The employers have the right to form Chambers of Commerce and merchants and manufacturers' associations. We have all the reform laws that you people are fighting for. We have a minimum wage law that says the worker is entitled to enough wages for his normal needs and his education and normal pleasures. It is the first and only Constitution that has the word "pleasure" in it, and especially in relation to the workers.

"The most interesting thing in the Mexican Constitution is this: we have boards of arbitration and conciliation, which are made up just the way they are in the United States—representatives of labor, capital, and the government. Wherever labor is powerful politically the other representative is also a labor man. If the decision of the board of conciliation and arbitration is not accepted by the employer he must pay three months wages to the workers and all the damages they suffer. If the workers don't obey, their contract with the employer is considered at an end, and there is no penalty.

"Paragraph 16 of Article 123 says that the workers shall have the right

to form unions, syndicates, etc. We recently had a street car strike in the City of Mexico. The company, which is a British-Canadian company employing about 6,000 street car workers, had a little company union of twenty men to whom they were paying salaries of \$1,000 a month. The others formed a union and said, 'We want recognition under Article 16.' The company said, 'No, you can't be recognized, you already have a union.'

"We went to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Board decided with the union. A strike was called, and for fifteen days not a wheel moved in Mexico City. When we call a strike in Mexico City we take the labor flag, and we nail it on the door, on all doors, and you can't get in or out. Police and soldiers are sent there, but they are sent to see that property is not damaged, and the strike goes on until it is decided one way or the other. The British company was not going to settle the strike.

"After the strike had lasted fifteen days President Calles sent a note to the President of this street car company and said, 'There seems to be a conflict of powers in Mexico. On one side is the government and the Constitution. When I became President I swore to uphold the Constitution, and I intend to make my oath a true one, and the Constitution says the workers have the right to unite. On the other hand we have another power, and that is the street car company. These two powers cannot be in Mexico at the same time; one of them is superfluous, and I give you seventy-two hours to tell me which one—the government or you.' The strike was settled the next day.'

"And that wasn't all. There is that queer provision in the Constitution which says that when the employer refuses to accept a decision of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration he must pay three months' wage and the damages suffered by the workers. In this case there were not three months' wages, because the workers went back to work after fifteen days, but they suffered damages. What were the damages? The wages lost during the strike.

"It may interest you to know that in Mexico there is no such thing as an injunction in labor cases. In Yucatan

we have a law which provides that during a strike the places of organized workers cannot be taken by unorganized workers. The only people who can serve during a strike must be union members and must have lived in that community for six months. We made those laws for one thing, just to convince the workers that all the laws are not worth the paper they are written on unless the workers are organized.

"We have done other things in Mexico. We believe in internationalism, we believe that the peace of the world rests upon international labor relations, and that is why Mexico has stopped appointing naval and military attaches. We don't appoint attaches to see how many soldiers and how many battleships other countries have. We need the money in Mexico for buying plows, building schools and buying books, and we don't want money to buy arms and ammunition and aeroplanes.

"The Mexican government has stopped appointing these people and is appointing labor attaches to represent the Mexican workers through the labor organizations in the various countries where these labor attaches are going. The first labor attache appointed by Mexico was Brother Vargas, who was sent to Washington last April. We have labor attaches in six European countries and one down in Brazil. We are short of men, and that is the only reason why we have not appointed more.

"We have all the rights in the world as given to us by that very glorious Constitution, but we are trying to teach the workers that besides rights they have duties and obligations. We want to teach the workers their duties and their obligations and make them realize that the only way they can rule society, politically and industrially, is by having a high sense of duty, they must know how to do things, their word must be as good as their bond. That is the job we have on hand today.

"Thanks to the American Federation of Labor, the good will between the American people and the Mexican people has never been better than it is today. It was shown in this last trouble, when somebody, through some misunderstanding in Washington, sent a note down to Mexico, and the whole American labor movement stood up as one and demanded justice for Mexico. It is

due to this great work by the American Federation of Labor that this great period of undertaking and peace is ruling now in Mexico. We want you to be stronger than you ever dreamed of, because the stronger you are in the United States the stronger we will be in Mexico. As long as the American Federation of Labor goes on in the way it has been going on in relation to Mexico we have nothing to fear."

The Kit O' Tools

(By William L. Forrest, L. U. No. 585,
Jamaica, N. Y.)

You read a lot these days about
The cops out on the beat,
And all about the firemen brave
Who never once have known retreat.
You read about the school mams
Laying down the golden rules,
But never much about the man
Who humps the kit o' tools.

These birds have fine vacations
Coming once or twice a year
And as for an empty future
They never have a single fear.
For when they've served their terms,
Each down a pension pulls,
But no such luck attends the man
Who humps the kit o' tools.

No, sir, he treads the weary rounds,
Sometimes week after week,
Wanders over half the town.
Elusive jobs to seek.

And when at last he lands the job,
Down comes the blooming rain,
And so until the sky is clear
He's out o' luck again.

Yes, sir! There's sure a hundred ways,
He finds the going tough.
If it isn't snow or raining,
Then the boss is out of stuff.
And nothing new when one day hired,
And everything looks bright
The boss hands out the dough
That means, "You finish up tonight."

Sometimes he lands a job among
A gang of younger men,
Eight doors may be his limit,
While the gang is hanging ten,
And then there's one on every job,
Weak head and powerful back,
Who hangs his dally dozen,
All the while in fear o' sack.

He rushes setting door jambs,
Or trim or fitting sash,
This bird is ever foremost,
Hammer, slash and bash!
What though it's only half a job
He makes, so long it stays
Until the job is finished
And the deluded owner pays.

Soon the sash cords lose their moorings,
Through the cracks the storm pours,
The doors that Fast Jim hung
Are all adragging on the floors.
His door jambs somehow loosened
And the putty joint's a fright,
And mid it all some old man's stood,
Plumb and true and tight.

That's just a few of the problems,
Good mechanics are up against,
On every job he enters
He finds the enemy entrenched.
So when you hear the wallings of
The folks who pension pulls,
Remember this big army vast
Who humps the kit o' tools.

Editorial



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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1926

Apprentices

ANSWERING the charge that the building trades unions oppose the employment of apprentices, Francis Mahoney, trade analyst and supervisor of apprentice work of the New York Building Congress, replies that not a single building contractor in the city of New York comes any way near using the number of apprentices the various building trades allow. This statement of Mr. Mahoney agrees with the declaration of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its probe of apprentice systems of the building trades unions in Washington, D. C., which states that, "in not a single case, where the number of apprentices could be calculated, was the allowed number being trained."

In speaking of the New York apprenticeship situation in the building trades, Mr. Mahoney says, "There are at least five hundred carpenter apprentices out of work in New York City. Among thirty-one thousand, five hundred and four registered carpenters, there are only fourteen hundred and ninety-six apprentices. This, too, in spite of the fact that the union is allowing one apprentice to two or more journeymen. During the peak demand for wood-workers, there was an average of one hundred and fifty apprentices of this trade out of employment all of the time.

"The bricklayers, with an estimated membership of eighty-five hundred, and absolute control of employment conditions, have approximately fourteen hundred apprentices, and of these an average of more than three hundred are constantly out of employment. During the peak demand at least two hundred of these young apprentices were out of work. This, too, in spite of the fact that employers may apprentice two learners to a firm and have three on every job. Nearly two-thirds of the bricklaying apprentices are indentured to their fathers, the employers refusing to accept responsibility for these young workers.

"The plasterers, who have come in for a great deal of condemnation, with five thousand union members, show only six hundred and twenty indentured apprentices, whereas the union allows one to every five journeymen. At the present time there are at least two hundred of the six hundred and twenty indentured apprentices out of work. In fact, all of these boys have, on the average, lost fully one-quarter of the full working time during the so-called boom years.

"The painters and decorators, with ten thousand members in District Council No. 9, have but one hundred and eighty apprentices. It is taking the continued effort of one employe in the office of the Apprenticeship Commission to keep even this small number employed.

"The cement masons, with six hundred members and an allowance of fifty apprentices, seem to have succeeded in

keeping more than thirty-eight steadily employed.

"The conditions in electrical work, as regards apprenticeships, are so bad that a great majority of the apprentices are leaving that trade and going back to work as errand boys, stock clerks, and other such jobs.

"These are only a few of the facts concerning some of the important trades."

Can Anything Outlast Wood?

THE following will no doubt be of interest to our members.

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University says that nothing in the world has greater endurance than wood under certain favorable conditions. Man can manufacture nothing that will last longer than wood.

We have wooden structures in the United States that date from the beginning of our Colonial history, but we must go to older countries to find the best examples of the long life of wood buildings. There are sacred temples in Japan built of wood, 1,300 years ago. The timbers in Westminster Hall, London, have endured for 1,000 years. The well-preserved wooden articles found in King Tut's tomb date back at least 3,500 years. An excavation recently made in Washington, D. C., disclosed cypress stumps not less than 20,000 years old, and may have an age of 200,000 years.

C. L. Hill of the district office of products in California, connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, sent a sample of wood to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., where it was identified as belonging to the famous Sequoia tree family, the giant trees of California, a species of tree that at one time grew in the forests of America from coast to coast. This piece of wood was discovered 500 feet under ground during the digging of a tunnel in 1920. The log was buried in gravels of a Tertiary stream bed about 12 feet under the lava cap of the great flow which terminated the Tertiary period. The wood, therefore, is at least one million years old and was remarkable for its state of preservation. Except as to the lighter springwoods or sapwood on the outside of the log, it had not materially deteriorated.

Good, Solid Progress

THE membership figures of our Brotherhood have been steadily climbing. The latest available figures as this issue goes to press are those for the month ending November 30, 1925.

The membership in good standing at that date was 344,610, a gain of 5,831 over the month previous, and a gain of 21,208 over the figures of November, 1924.

This is a good, steady progress, and a very good showing for the winter months, when work at our trade becomes slack. It is a true indication of the healthy condition of our Brotherhood.

Progress In the Farm Industry

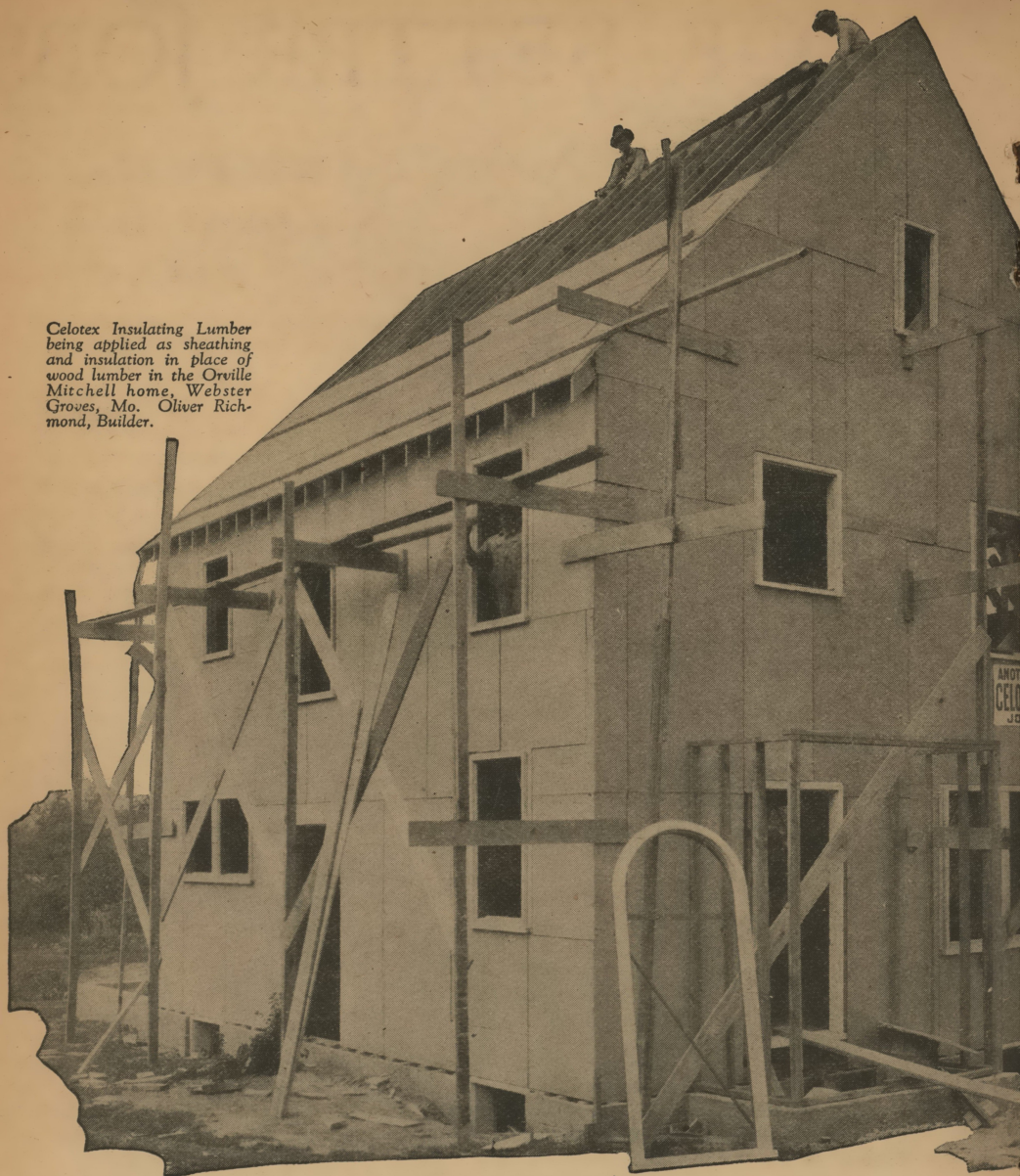
ACCORDING to statistics in 1850, 68 of every 100 persons gainfully occupied in the United States were employed in agriculture. At that time each person engaged in agriculture cared for an average of twelve acres of crops. Today the number similarly engaged average only 25 of every hundred gainfully occupied, and although the working day is considerably shorter, each agricultural worker cares for at least an average of thirty-five acres. This change is the result of the application of power labor saving devices, and modern machinery.

If farm work which was done in 1924 had been performed by the same methods as were applied in 1850, it would have required thirty million workers to do it. Actually the work on our six and one-half million farms was performed last year by ten and one-half million workers, who employed close to fifty million primary horsepower in machinery to assist them.

This substitute of power for manual labor has undoubtedly had a marked influence for progress in this country. The standard of living on our farms is higher than in any other country. If this standard is to be maintained and improved, the equipment on our farms must be as efficient as it is mechanically and economically possible to make it.

Agriculture today is passing through an important transition period in relation to its power. While great progress has been made in increasing the efficiency of work on the farm, not all of the problems of agriculture have been solved.

Celotex Insulating Lumber being applied as sheathing and insulation in place of wood lumber in the Orville Mitchell home, Webster Groves, Mo. Oliver Richmond, Builder.



How Celotex Is Used

- ① Celotex replaces wood lumber as sheathing, giving greater strength to the house walls.
- ② Inside, Celotex is left in its natural finish and used as lining or it may be used in place of lath. Plaster is applied directly to its surface, forming a much stronger wall than lath and plaster.
- ③ Celotex makes building paper unnecessary. It gives far better protection against wind and moisture.
- ④ Celotex eliminates the use of deadening felt. Sound does not pass through it readily.
- ⑤ Celotex does away with any extra insulation. In heat-stopping value, it is equal to the best.

FOR BETTER JOBS



George W. Everitt, Norwood Park
Chicago, Illinois

"Nothing can take the place of Celotex in a house. It is the only practical insulation I know," says this carpenter.

WHO gets the most work and the best jobs in your town? Isn't it the man who has built a reputation for using good material and doing good work?

Naturally, you want to make that reputation for yourself. And Celotex Insulating Lumber will help you do it.

With Celotex you can build the kind of houses people demand these days—warm in winter, cool in summer, strong and quiet. You can build them with Celotex at little or no extra cost, because Celotex takes the place of other building materials wherever used.

Easy to Apply

Celotex is easy to apply. It is nailed, sawed and put on like wood lumber. Only with less bother—there are no short pieces or odd sizes. Every board is standard size, free from cracks, knot-holes and stains. That saves material. Celotex boards are easy to handle—yet they are stronger in wall sections than wood lumber.

There are many uses for Celotex besides, as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some profitable inside work this winter by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses warm and save fuel. It makes a good garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex.

Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex and handy working drawings.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mills: New Orleans, La.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities

(See telephone books for addresses)

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

Please send more information about Celotex; Specifications on Standard Building Board and "Winter Use" leaflet.

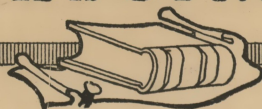
The Celotex Co., Dept. T-22,
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT

WM. L. HUTCHESON

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN T. COSGROVE

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

GEORGE H. LAKEY

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY

FRANK DUFFY

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER

THOMAS NEALE

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN

290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
310 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

From the General President

Greetings:

Some two years ago there arose in Cincinnati a contention as between the Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers and our organization over the erection and installation of metal trim, which resulted in the forming of an Independent Carpenters' Local, which was supported by several of the larger contractors of Cincinnati, and the Building Trades Council. Efforts were made by the representatives of the independent group of carpenters to establish an international organization of carpenters. A great deal of publicity was given to the matter and it was widely advertised that an international organization was formed.

We have just completed arrangements whereby the men comprising this independent group of carpenters have become a part of our Brotherhood, and is now known as L. U. No. 1788, having been chartered and instituted on Friday night, January 8, 1926.

In making arrangements to take these men into our Brotherhood an understanding was reached with the contractors of Cincinnati that on and after January 14th they would not have in their employ any carpenter not carrying a card of our organization.

They have also consented and agreed to give to the membership of our organization the erection and installation of all metal trim.

I might state further that the Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union of Cincinnati, by a vote of their membership, decided to concede and grant to our organization the erection and installation of metal trim, and have so notified the contractors of Cincinnati.

The above is sent out for general information of our membership.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

All correspondence to the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice

The United States Gypsum Company, manufacturers of various kinds of wall materials, including Bestwall and similar wallboards, recommends the employment of carpenters for the erection or installation of their materials, as the work requires the practical experience and skill of men of our craft to properly perform.

We frequently receive inquiries at this office from our Local Unions in reference to a circular letter sent out from Fort Dodge, Iowa, declaring that the United States Gypsum Company is on the unfair list. As far as our organization is concerned, the United States Gypsum Company is not on the unfair list, and members of our Brotherhood should put forth every possible effort to obtain the work of erecting or installing Bestwall and similar materials manufactured by the United States Gypsum Company.

Report of the Delegate to the Forty-first Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The convention was called to order in the concert hall of the Auditorium in the City of Ottawa, Ontario, by Captain J. A. P. Hayden, President of the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa. In welcoming the delegates he referred to the recent convention of the war veterans in the city and the passing of a resolution by them urging the conscription of wealth in future wars prior to that of man power, a policy labor had officially advocated.

Mayor J. P. Balharrie, who was first called upon to speak, cordially welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city and congratulated the delegates on the success which had attended their efforts for reforms in the past. Canada had many problems and labor had its own. Age and want are great problems he saw as mayor of the city and it is a question for thought as to what is to be done with regards to these until a federal government establishes old age pensions.

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, said it was the first meeting of Congress he had been privileged to attend, there was loud laughter when he added: "I knew you were thinking of me." (Cries of "You bet.")

He stated that he wanted to speak of some of the things that had operated

against labor. As Minister of Labor he was bound to recognize all claims advanced to him but he could not undertake to satisfy all. No Minister of Labor he knew of had been able to do that.

The best a Minister of Labor could do was to try and act fairly as possible between all parties. He trusted he was still as human as any delegate present, man or woman. His aim was the same as their own and that was to see that labor gets a fair deal.

William Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, also addressed the convention at the end of the first morning session and he emphasized the importance of a right attitude in order to secure amicable and just solution of labor problems. The prime minister also traced the progress of labor during the last 25 years since he was himself a member of the staff of the Labor Department and responsible for the production of the Labor Gazette. Premier King maintained that the Department of Labor has been a great factor in the industrial and social life of the Dominion. He instanced also the appointment of Tom Moore, President of the Congress (and ex-organizer for the Brotherhood), to a seat on the directorate of the Canadian National Railways as evidence of labor's progress. He said that if the government had not always been able to carry out the wishes of labor's representatives, it was not due to the representations made, but to the limitations of government charged with the handling of so many important and urgent problems. Speaking for the Dominion as a whole, he cordially welcomed the delegates and wished them success in their labors.

President Tom Moore was greeted with warm applause on taking the chair. He thanked those who had spoken for the words of wisdom they had interspersed with their words of welcome. He stated that there were about sixty different trades represented, including delegates from Halifax to Vancouver, so that it might with truth be claimed that the voice of the Congress is the voice of Organized Labor in Canada. He conceded the right of others to disagree with them and urged that requests courteously presented are likely to secure greater attention. President Moore deprecated tendencies in some quarters to ignore what labor had been able to do, while at the same time the white light

of publicity is turned upon exceptional features that some might think too radical. He challenged anyone to prove that any act of his own or of his colleagues had been taken that had not in view the interest of the labor movement as a whole. He hoped that attempts to send delegates to the Congress under sealed orders had been unsuccessful. After extending a welcome to the fraternal delegates and a sympathetic reference to the passing of Sam Gompers since our last Congress he declared the Congress officially opened.

The Credentials Committee reported that there were 267 delegates in attendance including A. G. Walkden, Secretary of the Railway Clerks of Great Britain, representing the British Trades Union Congress as fraternal delegate. James Duncan, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. A fraternal delegate from the Women's Labor League, forty-three delegates were representing International Unions; 17 Trades and Labor Councils were represented by 31 delegates and 127 Local Unions were represented by 190 delegates.

The executives in their report to the convention pointed out the efforts that had been put forth to get legislation passed benefiting the workers. Special memoranda on the following subjects had been prepared: Immigration and Emigration; Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labor Office; Industrial Disputes Act; Amendments to the Shipping Act; Abolition of Senate as a Non-Elective Body; Old Age Pensions; Unemployment Insurance; Injunctions and Amendments to the Criminal Code; Election Act Amendments; Political Rights of Federal, Provincial, and Civic Employees; Eight-Hour Day; The 1924 Conference on Unemployment; Representation on Research Council; Fair Wage Regulations; all these matters had been placed before the Federal Government but very little had been accomplished.

The financial report showed that the Congress was in a little better position than last year. Last year there was a balance on hand of \$2,314.30; receipts from per capita tax, charters and supplies, \$19,397.07; interest on bank deposit, \$18.04; revenue from Congress Headquarters, \$1,545.00. Total receipts from all sources, \$23,274.42. Total ex-

penditure, \$20,938.34. Balance on hand, August 15, 1925, \$2,336.07.

The Congress Headquarters showed a profit of \$67.82, also the Congress occupy all the ground floor as offices and Board room for which no rent is credited.

The membership showed another decline for the year, last year the membership was 117,060 and this year it was 105,912, but the membership of the Congress is based on the amount of per capita tax received. The miners, one of the largest organizations affiliated, has been on strike in the different districts and no capita tax was paid on these members. Most of the building trades and other trades has issued clearance cards to their members to work across the line, therefore, what Canada has lost, our Locals across the line have gained.

Many important resolutions were discussed and acted upon, the efficient Chairman of that committee being one of our own members, W. Wilkinson. The Congress reaffirmed its stand in favor of the present form of organization on all resolutions dealing with the amalgamation and industrial unionism. Dealing with the resolutions on the eight-hour day Chairman Wilkinson pointed out that we should depend more on the strength of our organization than on the legislatures for these benefits.

Resolutions by the carpenters asking for the appointment of inspectors to see that contractors lived up to the fair wages schedule and that they be penalized when they do not live up to the letter of the law, also one asking that the Government again be petitioned to pass legislation for unemployment insurance was carried by the convention. One resolution from the Ontario Provincial Council asking that the Workmen's Compensation Board recognize industrial hernia was referred back as it was claimed this would open up a large question as some of the organizations were against this as it would tend to have workers pass a medical examination before securing employment. It was finally decided to refer it to the Provincial Executive who will get in touch with the interested parties before any action is taken.

A resolution proposing that union members should arm themselves for protection during strikes and lockouts,

should legislation not be procurable to prohibit corporations from maintaining armed forces such as obtained in the recent strike of miners in Nova Scotia was defeated by a vote of 95 to 56. Part of the resolution asking for "drastic legislation" forbidding companies to arm men was carried.

Other resolutions asking for the complete prohibition of the sale and manufacture of narcotic drugs except for medical purposes was carried. A resolution favoring the calling of a conference of all trade unions in the world for the purpose of establishing a basis for a whole world Trade Union International was lost after President Moore had pointed out the workings of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The nationalization of Canadian mines was also carried.

The speeches of the fraternal delegates were very well received. Mr. E. Walkden, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress gave a very educative and interesting address in which he showed the workings of the whole labor movement of Great Britain also the action that had been taken during the recent coal struggle. He expressed boundless optimism for the Organized Labor movement in Canada and the British Isles, and gave a forecast of what he believed would be the policy of a labor government when it eventually attained power.

The election of officers resulted in all the officers being re-elected, Tom Moore (Carpenters) being elected for the eighth successive year as President by a majority of 140 votes over Tim Buck (Communist), the vote being, Tom Moore, 169; Tim Buck, 29. P. M. Draper, who has been 25 years Secretary of the Congress, was re-elected unanimously.

The three Vice-Presidents re-elected were James Simpson of Toronto, Bert Merson of Toronto, and J. T. Foster of Montreal.

The fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress was Frank McKenna of the Railway Carmen of America and Donald Dear, of the Ottawa Fire Fighters was elected fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in October at Atlantic City.

The City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, was elected as the next city in which to hold the convention.

On the Friday night the Ottawa L. U. No. 93 of Carpenters officially opened their new Labor Hall at 223 Gloucester Street and invited all the delegates. Tom Moore, President of the Congress, Mr. E. Walkden, the fraternal delegate from Great Britain, James Duncan, fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. and other executive officers attended as well as about 150 delegates and members of the Ottawa Local. President R. Barnett of L. U. No. 93 was in the chair and welcomed the visitors. Jim Johnson, Chairman of the Building Committee reviewed the progress which the local carpenters had made since their organization, and the steps which had led up to the establishment of their new home, which he hoped in time would become the Labor Temple of Ottawa.

Speeches were made by Tom Moore and E. Walkden, congratulating the carpenters on the securing of their new home, Jim Duncan spoke upon his friendly relations with the carpenters at all times and gave many reminiscences of his dealing with the late P. J. McGuire, the father of the Brotherhood of Carpenters as well as others who played a prominent part in the building of our organization. Songs and community singing took up the rest of the evening and real refreshments were served, which was enjoyed by all present. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the Ottawa carpenters may well be proud of the new headquarters they have established.

Fraternally submitted,

T. JACKSON.

A. F. of L. Appeals for Miners' Aid

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

In the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania 168,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America have been on strike since September 1, 1925. They have been forced into this state of idleness because the anthracite coal operators refused to enter into a new agreement to take the place of the agreement which expired on August 31st. For almost six months the anthracite mine workers have been courageously and heroically fighting a great battle for union labor, for the recognition of the principle of collective bargaining and for the establishment of a wage scale in keeping with American

standards of life and living. This experience has brought suffering and sacrifice to the wives and children and into the homes of the anthracite miners.

The United Mine Workers organization is doing its best, exhausting every resource at its command, to meet the urgent needs of the anthracite miners who are on strike and their families dependent upon them. For many months, yes, for more than a year the United Mine Workers of America has been spending many thousands of dollars each month in supplying relief in the way of food, clothing and shelter to members of the organization who have been on strike or who have been forced into idleness, in West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and other mining sections. This situation has been bravely faced by the United Mine Workers of America. It is giving of its full resources to the members of its organization in both the anthracite and bituminous fields who are in need of assistance.

But the burden is too great for one organization and the cry for help reaches beyond the United Mine Workers of America. Organized Labor in America must hear that cry and, hearing it, must respond to the needs of the men, women and children in the anthracite region who are suffering from hunger and who need our help. The attitude of the anthracite coal operators constitutes a challenge to the membership of the American Federation of Labor. Their unrelenting attitude toward their employes, the anthracite miners, and their indifference to the public welfare and the public necessity can not fail to rouse the generous spirit of the membership of Organized Labor. It seems to be the purpose of the anthracite coal operators to crush and destroy the spirit of organization among the anthracite mine workers, ruthlessly to starve them into submission and tyrannically to dictate the terms of employment and the conditions under which their employes shall live.

The mine workers of the anthracite region are uncomplainingly suffering. Business throughout that territory is stagnated and that part of the American public which is forced to purchase its coal in small allotments from day to day is the victim of the arrogant and indefensible policy being pursued by the anthracite coal operators.

Organized Labor is alive to this situ-

ation. Its sympathies and its interests are with the anthracite miners. The convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City in October, extended its full and complete endorsement of the anthracite strike and "directed the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to co-operate in every possible and practical way to the end that the anthracite mine workers achieve complete success in their efforts." Organized Labor can not and will not remain passive and unresponsive when the wives and children of our striking brothers are hungry and suffering for the necessities of life.

Therefore, we appeal to the membership of Organized Labor throughout the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor to contribute such amounts of money as you may be able to give for the purpose of supplying food and clothing to the striking anthracite miners and their families. Make your financial donations as large as circumstances will permit.

We urge that all International and National Unions contribute as liberally as the necessities of the anthracite mine workers require and as liberally as the condition of their treasuries will permit.

We recommend that all State and Central Bodies and Local Unions of the National and International Unions and Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions of the American Federation of Labor donate from their treasuries.

Let every member of Organized Labor give and give generously.

In addition, we request that all Central Bodies appoint committees to devise ways and means by which funds may be secured.

The needs of the anthracite miners are pressing. They must have money now. All funds contributed will be spent economically and by duly accredited representatives of the United Mine Workers of America in the distribution of relief. Send your donations at once. Do not delay.

Make your contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. He will promptly acknowledge and receipt for the same.

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WM. GREEN, President.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1925

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following movements were acted upon by correspondence.

September 22, 1925.

Arcadia, Fla., L. U. No. 1581.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective November 1, 1925. Official sanction granted.

October 12, 1925.

Syracuse, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective October 15, 1925. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

October 24, 1925.

Lakeland, Fla., L. U. No. 2217.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective November 1, 1925. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

December 8, 1925.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on above date at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

The General President reported to the Board that a committee of the Bay Counties District Council would appear before the Board on Wednesday, December 9th.

That a committee from Oakland, Cal., would appear before the Board on the same date and that a committee from Richmond would also appear before the Board on the same date.

That the Bay Counties District Council would meet on Wednesday night, December 9th. Also that a joint meeting of carpenters would be held in Oakland on Thursday night, December 10th, and that a joint meeting of carpenters would be held in San Francisco on Friday night, December 11th, which the Board was invited to attend. The invitations were accepted, the Board to attend these meetings in a body.

The General President further reported to the Board that the Los Angeles District Council had invited the Board to visit that city before returning home.

The invitation was accepted. The Board to meet in Los Angeles after adjournment of present session in San Francisco.

Other routine business was considered and preparations made to attend the different meetings.

December 9, 1925.

New York City District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.32½ to \$1.50 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective January 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

The five day week not having received the necessary vote in accordance with our laws, the request cannot be considered.

Brothers P. Randal, A. Beekman, M. Hague and H. E. Eggerth, properly credentialed, representing L. U. No. 642 of Richmond, Cal., appeared before the Board on behalf of said Local Union and L. U. No. 2046, Martinez, Cal., requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes. After giving the conditions under which they have to work and contend with, the General Executive Board laid the matter

over for further consideration before adjournment.

Brothers Jas. P. M. Jensen, representing L. U. No. 875, G. Hilton, representing L. U. 892, Wm. Lovett, representing L. U. No. 1473, John Maroney, representing L. U. No. 36 and Wm. H. Noe, representing L. U. No. 1158, all of Oakland, Cal., properly credentialed appeared before the Board in company with Business Agent Chas. R. Gurney, requesting that a District Council be organized in Alameda County. After a lengthy hearing the matter was referred to the General President in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of our General Laws.

The General President submitted the circular letter of L. U. No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, issued to all Local Unions a few months ago against the General Executive Board for the extravagant expenses incurred in the transaction of the business of the organization. The General Executive Board authorized the General President to appoint a committee of five members of the Board to go to Salt Lake City and make an investigation of the complaint and report results to next meeting of the Board.

The reports of the General President and General Vice-Presidents were received.

Dallas, Tex., L. U. No. 198.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Wichita, Kan., L. U. No. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 249.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. No. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective January 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Reading, Pa., L. U. No. 492.—Movement for same scale of wages, i. e., \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Amarillo, Tex., L. U. No. 665.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective February 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Falls City, Neb., L. U. No. 882.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. No. 1394.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Vero Beach, Fla., L. U. No. 1447.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 4, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Harlingen, Tex., L. U. No. 2190.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per

hour, effective January 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Brothers E. G. Fraser, M. L. Bavage, L. Rivera, Jos. Irthum and H. Norman, delegates representing the Bay Counties District Council properly credentialed appeared before the Board along with President Nichols and Secretary-Treasurer McLean of the District Council and submitted a lengthy report of the affairs and conditions as they exist at the present time in the district and what they have to contend with, at the same time seeking advice and instructions from the Board how to proceed in the future so as to establish better working conditions and build up a better and greater organization in and around San Francisco.

A lengthy discussion took place in which the grievance complained of were gone into in detail.

After a careful consideration of the entire matter the General Executive Board recommends that the General President take full charge of the District. All Local Unions, and the District Council to work under his instructions and directions, render him all assistance and co-operate with him in the establishment of better working conditions, and the building up of a better and greater organization in the district.

December 10, 1925.

Telegraphers National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.—Request to deposit surplus funds with that institution. Received and filed. Same action taken with request of the South Side Bank of Kansas City, Mo.

The following telegram was received:

"New York, November 17, 1925.

"Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
"Indianapolis, Ind.

"Leaving this country with greatest satisfaction about our trip we send deep felt gratitude for excellent hospitality, assistance of friend Hutcheson, Executive Board and all brothers with sincere good wishes for Brotherhood.

"TARNOW, WENDEL."

National Women's Trade Union League of America, requesting financial assistance. Received and filed.

F. P. Maxson, Chicago, Ill., asking for endorsement of the Board in connection with tools manufactured by him. Received and filed.

Report of delegates to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The General Executive Board endorses the movement to secure a modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

Request of L. U. No. 1529, Kansas City, Mo., for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of maintaining a Business Agent. Request denied.

Charleston, S. C., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of \$250 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Medford, Ore., L. U. No. 1840.—Request for an appropriation of \$500 to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Pensacola, Fla., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of \$100 per month for twelve months for maintenance of a Business Agent. Request denied.

West Coast Carpenters' District Council, Tampa, Fla.—Request for an appropriation for

organizing purposes. Referred to the General President for investigation.

Appeal of L. U. No. 27, Toronto, Can., from the ruling of the General President relative to increase in dues. The General Executive Board sustained the ruling of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Resolutions and correspondence from the following District Councils and Local Unions:

Atlantic County, N. J., District Council.
Boston, Mass., District Council.
Chicago, Ill., District Council.
Cleveland, Ohio, District Council.
Falls Cities, Ky., District Council.
St. Louis, Mo., District Council.
Seattle, Wash., District Council.
Wyoming Valley, Pa., District Council.
L. U. No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
L. U. No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
L. U. No. 47, St. Louis, Mo.
L. U. No. 58, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. No. 62, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.
L. U. No. 131, Seattle, Wash.
L. U. No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. No. 199, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. No. 246, New York, N. Y.
L. U. No. 257, New York, N. Y.
L. U. No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
L. U. No. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
L. U. No. 401, Pittston, Pa.
L. U. No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
L. U. No. 1289, Seattle, Wash.
L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
L. U. No. 1799, Renton, Wash.
L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. 1929, Cleveland, Ohio.

requesting the General Executive Board to proceed with the erection of buildings at Lakeland, Fla., for a Home for our aged members and the establishment of the Old Age Pension system, were submitted to the Board and carefully considered, after which the former decision of the Board was reaffirmed—to proceed with the work at the earliest possible date.

From time to time the General Executive Board has warned our members against joining organizations whose policies and principles are antagonistic to the policies and principles, rules and regulations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; such as the Industrial Workers of the World; the One Big Union; the Trade Union Educational League and similar or kindred organizations.

Our conventions in the past have done likewise and fixed the penalty of expulsion for any member joining such organizations, or any member giving recognition, support, assistance or encouragement to any such organizations.

We now find there is a movement under way to disrupt our Local Unions through propaganda, pernicious, deceitful and untruthful by the Workers Party of America, which in plain language is the Communist Party of America.

On August 14, 1925, the Daily Worker—the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, published a letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist International, addressed to the Workers (Communist) Party of America which is a section of the Communist International, in which it is stated that: "It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the Labor Unions—the capture of leadership of the Labor

Union masses is vitally necessary, not only for the Workers Party at the present time, but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task."

For this purpose the Workers (Communist) Party advocates:

1. That every Communist be a union member.
2. To organize a Communist faction in every union.
3. To expose the officials of every union.
4. To make fights in elections for officers of unions and delegates to conventions.
5. At all conventions to introduce systematic and well prepared campaigns against officers.
6. To resist expulsion from the unions.
7. To arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such movements for political ends.
8. To oppose the organization of Labor Banks and Labor Insurance.
9. To amalgamate craft unions into industrial unions.
10. To make use of independent, dual and rival unions.
11. To secure the affiliation of the Industrial Workers of the World with the Red International.
12. To promote general discontent and hatred in contempt for the existing order of things, especially among the foreign born.

A communist elected or appointed to any official position in a union is under strict control of the Communist organization and the immediate instructions of the party faction of his union.

The Trade Union Educational League is the North American section of the Red International. It was organized in February, 1922, by William Z. Foster, President of the Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. It is controlled by Workers (Communist) Party of America which is a section of the Communist International and its object is to make use of the American labor unions as agencies to promote the coming of the Revolution in America.

While our obligation guarantees to every member no interference with his political opinions, this matter is not and cannot be considered a political matter or a party political matter, but on the contrary, an attempt on the part of the Communists and their agencies to hamper and cripple labor unions.

The General Executive Board herewith clearly points out these facts and calls attention to the antagonistic attitude of the Communist International, the Red International, the Workers (Communist) Party of America and the Trade Union Educational League to our organization and warns all members not to join them or have anything whatever to do with them or similar or kindred organizations under penalty of forfeiture of membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

December 11, 1925.

L. U. No. 143, Canton, Ohio, relative to communication received from the International Labor Defense Council. The International Labor Defense Council being an adjunct of the Workers (Communist) Party. The warning of the General Executive Board applies in this case.

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. No. 1460.—The sum of \$200 was appropriated for organizing pur-

poses to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Appeal of Chas. Nichols and R. M. Newell, E. Liverpool, Ohio, from the decision of the General President in the case of Nichols, Newell, vs. L. U. No. 328, East Liverpool, Ohio. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of A. Kivawitz, L. U. No. 2717, Brooklyn, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of A. Kivawitz vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Perry Taylor, L. U. No. 193, Dallas, Texas, from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability donation. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 366, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim account the late Giorgia Giuntini. The appeal of the Local Union was sustained and the General Treasurer was directed to pay the claim.

December 12, 1925.

The General Executive Board authorized the General Secretary to dispose of the following old correspondence: notifications and reports up to the year 1920; Treasurer's monthly reports, Trustees semi-annual reports, referendum votes, lists of officers and correspondence over ten years old.

In the monthly Financial Statement the Board instructs the General Secretary to show the following divisions in the statement each month separately:

1. Available cash fund.
2. Home and Pension Fund.
3. Real estate.

As the Home and Pension Fund owes the General Fund the sum of \$200,000 the General Executive Board directed that this \$200,000 be transferred to the General Fund.

Further information relative to the purchasing of Canadian Bonds was submitted by the General Treasurer to the Board.

Extension of present policy on Workmen's Compensation to cover Printing Plant was submitted to the Board and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Insurance of \$20,000 on machinery in Printing Plant was referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

December 14, 1925.

In accordance with previous action taken by the Board, on account of the action of L. U. No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, in circularizing all Local Unions relative to the expenses incurred by the General Executive Board in transacting the business of the organization, the General President appointed the following committee to make an investigation of same and report its findings to the General Executive Board at next meeting.

- First General Vice-President Cosgrove.
General Secretary Duffy.
General Treasurer Neale.
Board Members Guerin and Williams.

The request of the delegates from Richmond, Cal., for an appropriation for organizing purposes was referred to the General President for further investigation and action.

The request of the Chicago District Council on the General Office to take charge of the Brims case and others appealed to the United States Supreme Court, was complied with as

far as legal consideration and attention is concerned.

Los Angeles District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter was laid over until the Board meets with the District Council.

A committee from L. U. No. 884, Millmen, Los Angeles, Cal., consisting of Brothers Kelso, Anderson, Wilson and Dozier, appeared before the Board relative to conditions in the trade, as they exist at the present time in the mills in Los Angeles, at the same time requesting assistance in organizing work. The matter was laid over until the Board meets with the District Council.

December 15, 1925.

Brothers Fred Melvin, A. LeSan, J. F. Totten and W. D. Wagner, delegates representing the Los Angeles District Council with Vice-President A. Gifford and Secretary-Treasurer J. C. Blair of the Los Angeles District Council, appeared before the Board, relative to conditions as they exist in the district at the present time and what they have to contend with in holding their organization intact was discussed and considered from all angles in connection with the request of the District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes, after which the Board decided to appropriate the sum asked for to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. No. 2094.—Request for an appropriation to cover strike benefits was received and referred to the General Secretary to check up with records at the General Office and usual allowance made.

Brothers Thomas and Parks, representing the San Diego District Council, appeared before the Board requesting assistance in organizing work in that district. The matter was referred to the General President for further investigation and action.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet March 3, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

New Locals Chartered During the Last Three Months

Yonkers, N. Y.
Dayton, Ohio.
Timmins, Ont., Can.
Greenville, Tenn.
Colorado, Tex.
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Huntingdon, Pa.
LaBelle, Fla.
Miamisburg, Ohio.
Salisbury, N. C.
Marysville, Ohio
DeLeon Springs, Fla.
Hialeah, Fla.
Lake Wales, Fla.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Taboka, Tex.

Shelby, N. C.
New Orleans, La.
Avon Park, Fla.
Panama City, Fla.
Minocqua and Wood-
ruff, Wis.
Brooksville, Fla.
Plant City, Fla.
Barceloneta, P. R.
Comerio, P. R.
Pawling and Dover,
N. Y.
Newton, Kans.
Rio Grande, P. R.
Los Angeles, Cal.
North Kingston, R. I.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Carpenters Attention

Brother J. Q. Bone, Secretary of L. U. No. 398, Lewiston, Idaho, asks us to advise all carpenters to stay away from

Lewiston, as there are more men there now than jobs. Nothing will be done on the dam or saw mill until spring, so give Lewiston, Idaho, a wide berth.

Attention Local Unions

Brother A. L. Trotter, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1198, Independence, Kans., asks us to advise all Locals to be on the lookout for one H. M. Gerow, who claims to be a member of the Amalgamated Iron Workers. The Local entered into an agreement with Gerow, whereby he was to publish a Labor Review indorsed by the Local, and of which they were to receive a per cent of the proceeds. Gerow, after publishing and distributing the review, left for parts unknown, without settling with the Local. L. U. No. 1198 wishes this case published so that other Locals of the Brotherhood won't be deceived by such men as Gerow, who travel from place to place using various schemes to dupe the Local Unions and obtain money. All Locals are advised to keep clear of all such schemes.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Henry Barrass, a carpenter, whose last known address in 1889 was Twenty-first St. and Homan Ave., West Douglas Park, Chicago, Ill., please communicate with William Jackson, 82 Byram Crest Pk., East Portchester, N. Y.

An Appreciation

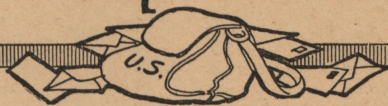
This office is in receipt of a complimentary letter from Brother Tom Brothers of Home, Washington, in which he says, "that our monthly Journal, 'The Carpenter,' is very interesting from beginning to end. The correspondence takes my eye. The dear ladies are doing excellently. My eyes fairly feasted upon the report of the General Secretary. First and last, I am a union man. The union is my religion and 'The Carpenter' is my testament."

Organization is the Rock of Gibraltar upon which the temple of the future must be built.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES GAMBLE, L. U. No. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Correspondence



From Toronto District Council

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is for publication in "The Carpenter" so that as many as possible may become acquainted with the situation as explained in same.

We are expecting that the matter may be straightened out as the Toronto team is the only team that will play in America, if they refuse us an international job then we expect that all the publicity that can be given will be done.

Thanking you and with best wishes,
I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN COTTAM,
Secretary of District Council.

At a meeting of International Representatives of Building Trades Unions, at which the following representatives were present, J. W. Bruce, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Walter Thorne, Bricklayers, Noble, Electrical Workers, James Marsh, Carpenters, Jos. P. Hunter, Painters and Decorators, James Ward, Plasterers, Frank Healey, Hoisting Engineers, held in the office of the Toronto Building Trades Council, for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken in view of the unsatisfactory culmination of the negotiations with the Toronto Baseball Club of the International League, carried on with a view to bringing about a satisfactory settlement of conditions unsatisfactory to the International Trade Union Movement, in connection with the erection of the new Toronto Baseball Stadium.

It is necessary to deal at some length with the negotiations carried on to date. Immediately upon it becoming apparent that the Toronto Ball Club had decided to proceed with the erection of their new Stadium, the matter of labor conditions was taken up with the President, Mr. L. Solman, who promised favorable sup-

port on the request of the representatives of the international movement that union conditions should obtain and that members of International Trades Unions should be employed. At a later date Mr. Solman in the presence of the Secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council, and several international representatives definitely promised a union job and instructed his representative on the job that a clause to this effect should be inserted in the contract form.

The work on the superstructure has now been proceeding for about a month, and to date the members of the International Trade Union movement instead of being given a fair job, are being subjected to a rigid discrimination, we are confronted here with a couple of outlaw Locals, the members of these being given preference, and in spite of Mr. Solman's previous promise of a fair job, after carrying on negotiations for some considerable time, he now refuses to take any action, and states that he has been informed by his people whoever that might be, that he has been taking the trade union movement too seriously.

At present there are only two trades employed on the job, the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, and the Carpenters, and in both instances the International Movement is being subjected to rigid discrimination against it, and the meeting of international representatives, referred to in this letter passed the following resolution:

"That we treat the Toronto Baseball Stadium job as unfair, and that President Solman be immediately notified to this effect, and that we ask all other Building Trades Councils where the Toronto Ball Team plays to also declare the club unfair and we request all possible assistance from the officials of the Building Trades Department."

Asking the support of your organization in this matter.

Yours fraternally,

WM. VARLEY, Secretary,
Toronto Building Trades Council.

In Union There Is Strength

Editor, "The Carpenter":

How many of our working men of today ever think of these words, "In union there is strength?" Or do we ever stop to realize how our business men, all stand for each other and how they all prosper so well.

And if we ever give a thought to our great Niagara Falls and its mighty power because of the tiny drops which makes this falls so great, because they all work together.

These five words, "In union there is strength," should be in the minds of every working man. Strength is not always in the individual, but in the union of individuals.

Take the steam engine. There would be no steam if only one lump of coal was put in the fire box at a time, but in the union of many lumps there is enough steam to run the great locomotive which we know and fear today.

We will now turn our thoughts to the tiny sparks of fire which do so much damage to our homes and property. If one spark flew over and settled on our homes or in our wood lands it would soon die out and do no damage, but when many sparks settle in the same place a blaze is started which does damage.

I have spoken these things to show your readers how useless it is for individuals to try to do a thing alone. We never make a success of our position in life until we all pull together.

We laboring people all knock the labor union, but do we realize that it was the union of our boys in all the wars of our country that insured protection of our homes and families?

Now, I beg all our working people, men and women, to do as the business men do and come together once a week in meeting and talk over our present situation and after we have talked it over thoroughly, make plans to better it and then all get into the harness and pull together

DARROLL N. McKEY,

Binghamton, N. Y.

A New Year's Greeting

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

Chicago Tech wishes you a happy and joyous holiday season.

I desire to personally congratulate you, Mr. Carpenter, for your determina-

tion to succeed in your chosen work by increasing your knowledge and understanding. Your ambition, when coupled with zealous application can mean but one thing, and that is—success—greater earnings—happiness.

And so I feel very proud to forecast and to wish you, an abundance of health, happiness and prosperity for 1926.

Most cordially yours,

H. R. BIGELOW, Director.

Local Union No. 2, Coconut Grove, Fla., Entertains

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Thursday night, November 19th, was social night for carpenters and their families at the meeting of L. U. No. 1149.

President H. L. Harper welcomed the guests and introduced Brother H. O. Cook, President of the East Coast Carpenters District Council of Miami and Vicinity, who acted as toast master.

Dr. E. E. Smith, pastor of the First Christian Church of Miami, gave a splendid talk on the good that could be accomplished by the organization.

Brother Geo. Wright of L. U. No. 993 gave a history of the Carpenters' Locals here. Brother T. H. Mann of L. U. No. 993 told of the early conditions here and how the Local had grown from a few charter members to the present large organization. Brother R. J. Collar, a charter member of L. U. No. 1149, but who has been away for the past eight years expressed his surprise at finding such a large Local meeting in their own spacious hall.

Brother W. O. Branner, Sr., spoke of the need of a Ladies' Auxiliary to 1149 and urged the ladies to organize at once.

Mrs. Cook, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary to 993 also stated the need of an Auxiliary in Coconut Grove and told the ladies when shopping to call for Union Made goods. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to form an Auxiliary and 10 names were secured.

During the evening a splendid musical program was given, refreshments served, and all were agreed that L. U. No. 1149 was an ideal place to spend a pleasant evening.

W. J. STEWART, Rec. Sec.

L. U. No. 1149.

Successful Trade Movements of L. U. No. 180

Editor, "The Carpenter":

L. U. No. 180, Vallejo, Cal., being very proud of the success attained in our trade movements the past season, "wish to tell the world" how it happened.

To begin, about a year ago the matter of increased wages for the coming season was discussed and after careful consideration the matter was presented in the form of a resolution as follows: "That on and after March 25, 1925, the wages for journeymen carpenters in Vallejo and vicinity shall be \$9.00 for 8 hours." Upon the passage of this resolution and after consent of the movement was given by the General Office, the contractors were notified. Am glad to state the increase was paid without a protest. So much for that part of it.

As the season advanced the old proposition of a five (5) day week was brought up and in June a motion prevailed that after July 1, 1925, a week's labor shall consist of 5 days of 8 hours each from 8 A. M. Monday, until 5 P. M. Friday, when all work should cease for the week. The matter was referred to the Central Trade and Labor Council and the Solano County Building Trades Council and upon their endorsement was declared a law. The General Office was also notified and we received their sanction without financial support. The movement was a success and the new order was accepted with very little objection, which is to be expected in a trade movement at any time. But the boys stood "pat" and won out.

There have been a few instances where some of the members have been compelled to work Saturday forenoon to "save life and property," but such things are unavoidable in the building industry. We have had the best season for several years and the prospects are still good. Everybody is busy taking in new members and several reinstatements. Good attendance at our meetings every week. All officers at their stations and much interest shown. In looking over the Secretary's report, it looks good to see that L. U. No. 180 is not alone in the 5-days week movement and we sincerely wish there were more of them and no doubt by this time next year there will be.

With all our success in our trade movements it is very doubtful if we could have obtained the results we did, had

it not been for the help we had from our Ladies' Auxiliary No. 107, for it was through their efforts and co-operation that we were able to "put it over."

More power to the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

Yours fraternally,

L. O. WARNER, Rec. Sec.,

L. U. No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.

Local Union No. 2381 Entertains

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On January 8, 1926, L. U. No. 2381, of Petersburg, Ind., entertained their members and families with a well prepared supper. Some forty-five members and their families attended and enjoyed a pleasant evening, and all present expressed the spirit of unionism.

W. A. FLEENER, Rec. Sec.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 57

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 57, with their husbands and families gave a combined Christmas and New Year's party on December 31st, which was well attended. Santa Claus gave candy, nuts and oranges to all and every one drew a present from the Christmas tree. An orchestra furnished music from 9:00 o'clock and dancing was enjoyed by a large number. As the old year was passing out, refreshments were served. Our Auxiliary has a membership of 35 in good standing and new members coming in right along. We have a sewing club and have been very successful in raffling off our quilts. We also help to take care of our needy members.

MRS EMMA SMITH, Fin. Sec.
Kalamazoo, Mich. 812 N. Church St.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 88

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are doing fine in our Ladies' Auxiliary work. We have twenty members and have fifty dollars in our treasury. We meet twice a month, on every first and third Thursday. We wish this letter published in our Journal so that others may know what we are doing. We take care of our sick members and help those who are less fortunate than we. We are doing actual work and would like very much to keep up correspondence with you. Any information that you might give us will be highly appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

C. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Greenville, Miss.

Craft Problems



Quick Construction

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON II

Good judgment, on the part of the man in charge of the work, is a very important element in quick construction work. He should be able to judge, without spending too much time, the abilities of men, individually and collec-

a gang of men and place them so each will do the work for which he is best fitted, by reason of his experience, requires more than skill in carpentry—it requires a man with a mind that can judge quickly and correctly, and can make decisions, so that the results of his decisions will at once bring about a harmonious and a systematic organization.

Very little of the material used in tabernacle buildings needs to be framed, but the framing that must be done, should be well under way while the staking out and squaring of the building is being done. The shiplap used for roof sheathing and for the sides of the building, should be cut to even lengths; that is, to lengths of 8-, 10-, 12-, 14-, 16-, or 18-foot lengths, whichever the stock-length is, so that when the skeleton of the building is far enough along to be boarded up, the boards can be nailed on without cutting. There are various ways that the boards can be cut to even lengths—two men working together on a pair of trestles, by using a pattern can make good time by placing two piles of about six boards each on the trestles, keeping one end even and cutting the other, after marking it with the pattern. Another method, which is somewhat quicker, is to pile the boards into piles that can be sawed conveniently with a cross-cut saw, butting one end of the boards against a batton door or platform of some kind set in an upright position, for the purpose of keeping the ends of the boards even—then after the pile has been marked, with a cross-cut saw, saw the ends off at the marks.

When the advance gang has the skeleton of the building far enough along so the sides can be boarded, a gang large enough to keep right on the heels of the advance gang, should be put to nailing on shiplap, making doors, etc., wherever they may be needed as they progress with the work. Following the board-nailers, when it will not interfere with those ahead of them, a gang of men should be put to work putting on roofing. When the advance men, who should be

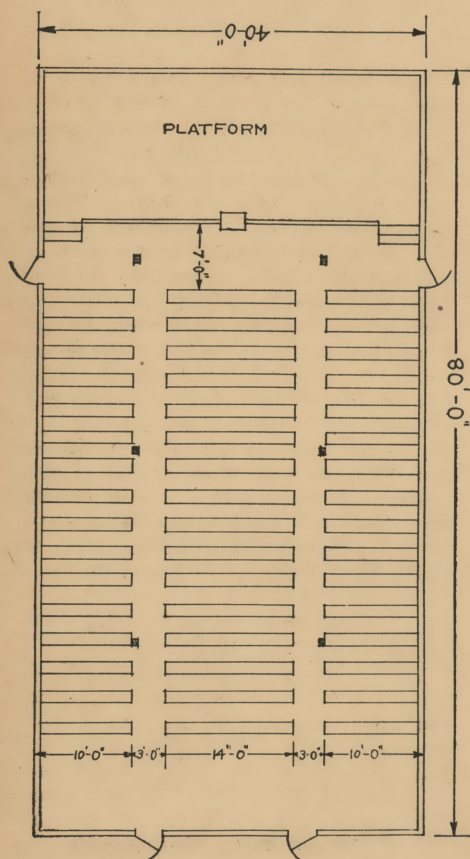


Fig. 4

tively. For, as a rule, the work that we are dealing with here, is done by men who come together for a day, or perhaps for two days—few of them having worked together before. To take such

the best skilled men of the whole gang, have the skeleton completed, they should be started to work on the seats, platform, pulpit, etc. By skillfully shifting the men, it is possible to keep a large force of men working systematically all

ing. At a, on either side we are showing drop-doors by dotted lines, used for the purpose of ventilation. At b, on either side of the roof, we are showing by dotted lines the position of the dormer windows when open, which, besides ad-

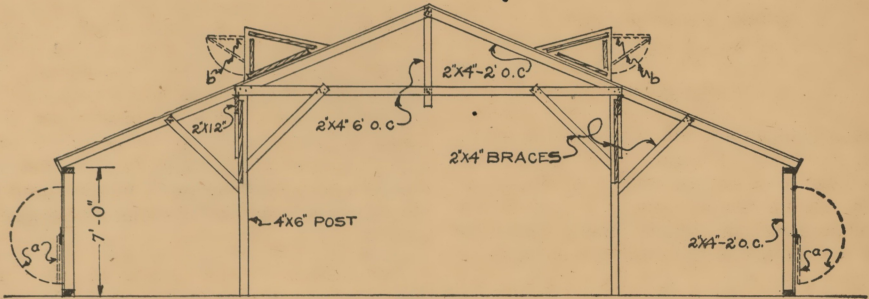


Fig. 5

day and when the day is done the job will be done, also.

Fig. 4 is a floor plan of the building we have been dealing with in the first

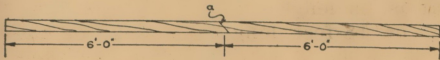


Fig. 6

article, showing the locations of the doors, seats, platforms, etc. The oblong marked P, shows the location of the

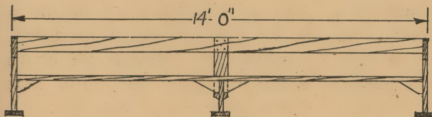


Fig. 7

piano on the platform. This building is 40 feet by 80 feet. We will take up en-

mitting light, also serve the purpose of ventilation. The braces, posts, collar-beams, rafters and outside-wall studding are pointed out by indicators.

Fig. 6, illustrates how a 12-foot 2"x4" is cut to make the braces shown in the cross section. The 2"x4" is cut at the point indicated at a, or center, at a 45-degree angle. This end of the brace, as cut, butts against the post, and is toe-nailed securely. The other end of the brace is nailed to rafter, collar-beam or perline, whichever is the case. The brace-nailing should be of a 5-16d-nail value for each joint.

Fig. 7 shows a front view of one of the benches, details of which are shown by Fig. 8, A, B, C and D. A is an end view giving by figures the dimensions necessary for constructing the seat. At a is shown the rear bearing of the seat

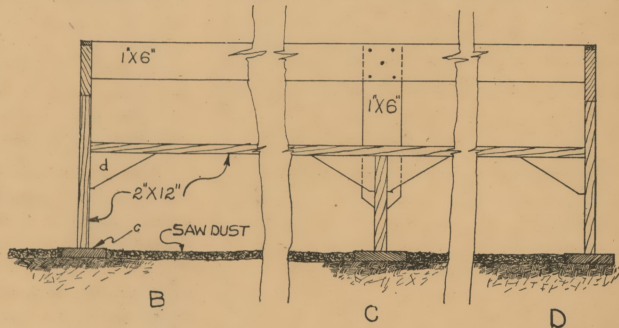
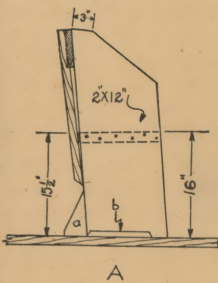


Fig. 8

larging the building, should the demands require enlarging, in a later article.

A cross section is shown by Fig. 5, showing the construction of the build-

ing which is nailed to the 2"x12" end piece. How the rear bearings are cut from 2"x4"s is illustrated by Fig. 10. The 2"x4" is marked about as shown at a,

a, a, a etc., and cut to the marks. This prevents waste of labor and material. At b is shown how the end pieces are

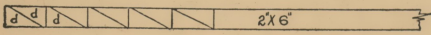


Fig. 9

cut out in order to prevent rocking. B shows the front view of the end that has just been explained, showing by

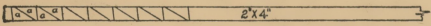
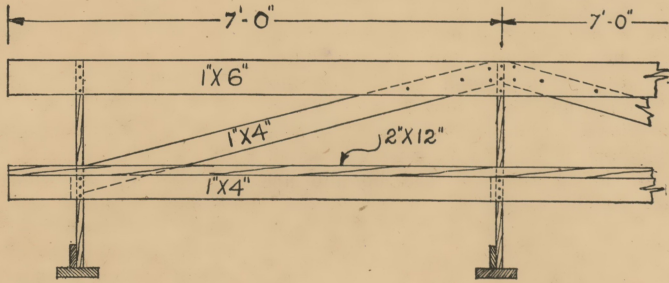
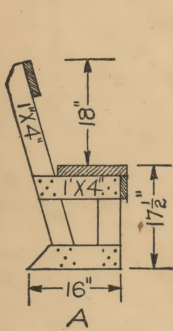


Fig. 10

figures some of the materials used in the construction of the seat. At d, is



B
Fig. 11

shown a brace for the support of the seat, which is cut from a 2"x6" as illustrated at d, d, d etc., of Fig. 9. At c, is shown a foot-plate, onto which

the seats are fastened. Between the foot-plates, as indicated a little to the right of c, is shown a 2-inch layer of saw-dust. The explanation for C and D, can be obtained by studying A and B.

Another method of making seats is illustrated by Fig. 11. The information is given on the drawing. The requirements, outside of the construction, are the same as the requirements for the seat previously explained.

It should be born in mind that circumstances play as big a part, or even bigger, in quick construction, as they do in permanent construction. For this reason, the man in charge of erecting temporary buildings should not only

study the existing conditions, but should give a great deal of thought to conditions that might arise during the progress of the work.

Marking the Threshold (By H. H. Siegele.)

Perhaps every carpenter has a way of his own by which he marks thresholds, so as to make them fit tightly, but not too tight. Fig. 1 of the drawings shows the method the writer has used

of the square, tight against the jamb. The point A, as shown by dotted line, is carried to the threshold with a pencil, keeping it against the tongue of the square. Then point B is transferred by taking the depth of the rabbet on the scribes, using the tongue of the square

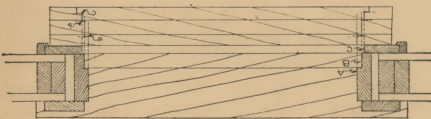


Fig. 1

successfully for a great number of years. The threshold is placed against the side casings of the door opening as shown, and then with a square and a pair of scribes the marking is done. The blade of the square is placed against the edge of the uncut threshold and the tongue

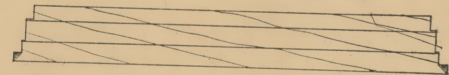


Fig. 2

as a guide; after which point C, is transferred in the same way. When these points have been carried to the threshold on both sides of the door opening, then set the scribes at a distance equal to the distance between the shoulder of the rabbet and the point indicated at a, Fig. 1. The scribes being set, mark, respectively, points a, b, and c on both

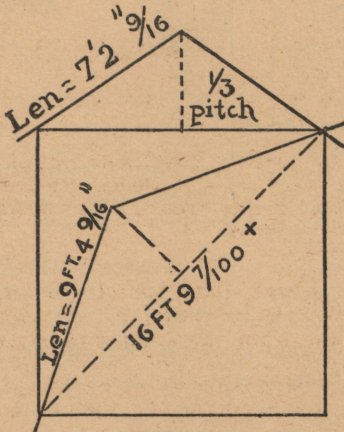
sides of the door opening. Fig. 2 shows the threshold cut, after it has been marked as described above. If the marking is done accurately, as all marking should be done, the threshold will fit snugly after the first cutting. The lines to which the ends of the threshold are to be cut are shown shaded.

Information Supplied

Plans and tangents are by detail in Paul Hasluck's book of 1905. Daniel McKay, 610 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, publisher.

Hogsdon's-Williams book gives seven different forms for different stairways, for obtaining the bevels. Published by American School of Correspondence, 1910, in Chicago.

The Grant book does not need face-board, nor tangents, nor bevels, they being all accomplished by a wooden hand machine, that makes the marks on a plank, laid on the angle of the pitch-board. The bevels give the sides, and of course the top and bottom are square to the sides.



In reply to Brother Cook, the following gives it: A 2" by 4" by 10 ft. multiplied together and divide by 12 gives 6 2-3 sq. ft., and 21 pieces at 6 2-3 equals 140 sq. ft. Or a 10½" board 16 ft. long is 10½" by 16' equals 168 divided by 12 equals 14 sq. ft. in one piece.

Query 2.—There are 16-10 laths in 1 sq. ft., therefore multiply 1.6 by the number of sq. ft. to be plastered, thus 100 sq. ft. x 1.6 equals 160 laths. Or 1.6 x 62½ sq. ft. equals 100 laths.

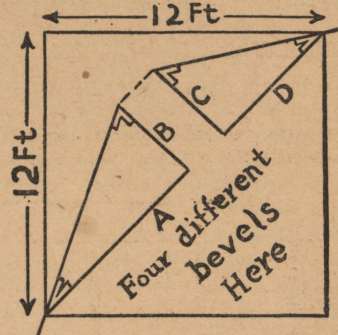
Query 3.—There are many ways of drawing rafters. The two following

methods are as good as any, and both drawings have the same result, thus:

The work-lines touch the corners of the building as shown here.

If rafters project for cornice there is near to 1 inch allowed for each foot the wall is high.

By making a plan 1 inch per foot, the length of the rafters can be found on the 12ths side of the square to ¼ inch.



By figures with, or without the square; the rafters can be found to less than 1-16 inch.

Supposing A and B represent a square, then the blade A is scant 8½" and the tongue is 4". It is also 17" scant, on blade, and 8" on tongue. And C-D is 6" on blade and 4" on tongue (or 12" on blade and 8" on tongue.)

The constant multipliers of their spans for the four common pitches, or ¼ pitch by .56—and 1-3 pitch by .601 plus and 5-12 pitch by .65 plus, and ½ pitch by .707 plus.

For instance, the pitch shown equals 12' by .601 plus equals 7 ft. 2 9-16 in., and the hip shown is 16.98 ft. by .553 plus equals 9 ft. 4 9-16 in., ¼ pitch equals 17 ft. by .53 plus constant, and 17 ft. by .553 plus is 1-3 pitch, and 17' by .58 plus is 5-12 pitch, and 17' by .612 is ½ pitch.

Reply to Brother Joelson.—A ridge for hundreds of years was land, that sloped upwards on two sides, the top line being its ridge, and applied to any roof like it. A hipped roof that slopes up to a point is often called a peaked roof, because mountains are often peaked.

Query 2.—A verge board, is an extreme side-slope.

Query 3.—Our language contains many defects and transitions from one material to another; the first two letters in verge may have been thought by

mistake to have been ba, causing barge to be used.

Your joke word "scow-board" could be made better as "skow-board," and board at present has three meanings—as bill boards are changing to metal plates, and the name board is still used, then there is a board bill (an eating bill) and a real board.—Brother Chip.

Answer To Brother Joelson's Query

In the issue for December, I noticed an inquiry, on page 60, from E. A. Joelson, Elma, Wis., discussing the word "verge board" or "barge board."

If Brother Joelson will consult his dictionary he will find several definitions for the word "verge," while the only definition for the word "verge board" is "barge board."

I would think by the definitions given, that either would be correct, while if two-thirds of the carpenters call it "barge board," then what about the old rule, "the majority rules?"

J. B. DURRETT,

L. U. 817.

Bessemer, Ala.

If Mr. E. A. Joelson of Elma, Wis., will go to the trouble to look in Kidders Architects and Builders Pocket Book, he will find the proper definition he is inquiring for. It is verge board from the word verge, an edge. It also is fascia (but not barge.) It is the member directly under the edge of the slates or tiles on a gable, or eaves of a roof.

J. W. MILLER.

L. U. No. 206.

New Castle, Pa.

In Answer To Brother Cook

I notice in the December "Carpenter," Brother Wm. R. Cook, Remus, Mich., wants information on cutting rafters. My way of cutting hip rafters is to take the length of the straight rafter on one blade of square and half of the width of the building on the other and the measure across will give the correct length of hip rafter. This method will work on all pitches and the cut will be 17 instead of 12, say $\frac{1}{4}$ pitch would be 6 and 12. Hip cut will be 6 and 17 and for the straight rafter I sometimes use this method.

In figuring bill for $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch I multiply the width of building by 7.1, say 24 ft. span, 24×7.1 equals 16.04 for 1-3 pitch by 6; 24 ft. span, 24×6 equals 14.4 for

$\frac{1}{4}$ pitch by 5.6; 24 ft. span, 24×5.6 equals 13.44.

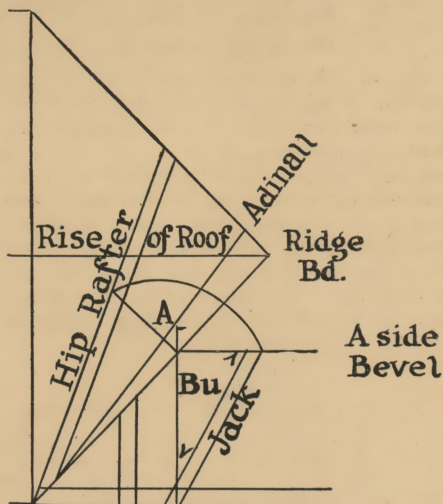
Has any brother a better way to figure roof? If so, would like to hear from him through "The Carpenter."

CHAS. WRAY.

L. U. No. 1849.

Hope, Ark.

In the December issue of our Journal, I note that Brother W. R. Cook wants information on hip roofs. I enclose this illustration, taken from Robert Riddel's



Third Edition, published in Philadelphia in 1866. In my opinion this is the best book ever published on stair and hand-rail work.

W. S. JORDAN.

L. U. No. 80.

Maywood, Ill.

A Real Book On The Square

(By a Brother Member.)

Brother Stoddard's latest work "On The Square" practically does away with figuring, as it shows instantly and accurately, full size measurements of treads, risers, balusters and all stair work, siding, rafters, lengths and all kind of cuts for all kinds of roofs, braces, towers, polygons, ellipse, ovals, arches, cones, and an endless variety of every-day applications.

The illustrations are as plain as the square laying on the actual work, and there is no confusing A B C reference letters which makes it far superior to other works as carpenters, educators, editors, and authorities on the square all agree.

As he has written on the subject for over a third of a century, worked at his trade continually—attended union meetings regularly, and done everything in his power to help in the daily struggle, he surely knows their needs, and is deserving of their support.

One dollar sent to the author, Dwight L. Stoddard, R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind., will secure a copy, which will be refunded if not satisfactory.

Eliminate Turning

(By H. H. Siegele.)

On one of the first jobs that I ever worked, I was put to nailing bridging. The boss showed me how he wanted the nailing done, that is, the ends of the bridging pieces were to come directly opposite each other at the points where they were nailed to the joists. The bottom nailing, of course, was left undone, until the rough floor was in place. He had me start the nails, as is customary, and then carry the bridging up onto

3, etc., were laid so that the nails were to the top on the ends that were to be nailed to the joists. Numbers 9, 10, 11, etc., were laid so the nails were to the top on the ends to be nailed, which placed them in a position just opposite to the position that the others were laid. Then I nailed numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., to the joists at the points indicated at a, a, a, etc. When the nailing was done up to the piece numbered 8, I turned and nailed numbers 9, 10, 11, etc., at the points shown at b, b, b, etc. This not only eliminated the turning, but it simplified the work of nailing the bridging to a great extent.

Tell Him Now

If with pleasure you are viewing
Any work a man is doing,
If you like it or approve it, tell him now.
Don't withhold your approbation,
Till the parson makes oration,
And he lies with snowy lilies on his brow;
For no matter how you shout it,
He won't hear a word about it;
He won't know how many tears you have shed.

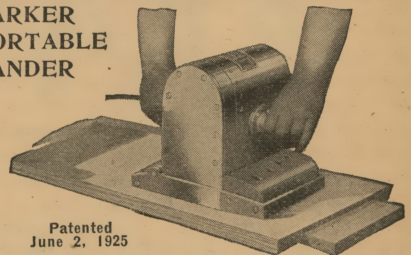
If you think some praise is due him,
Now's the time to give it to him;
He can't read what's on his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame, and more than money
Is the comment, kind and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend;
For it gives his life a savor,
And it makes him stronger, braver,
And it gives him heart and spirit to the end;
If he earns your praise, bestow it,
Now's the time to let him know it;
Let the words of true encouragement be said
Do not wait till life is over,
And he's underneath the clover;
He can't read what's on his tombstone when he's dead.

—Illinois Central Magazine.

If you put in good work for your organization, you benefit, your fellow members benefit and the trade in general is advanced just that much.

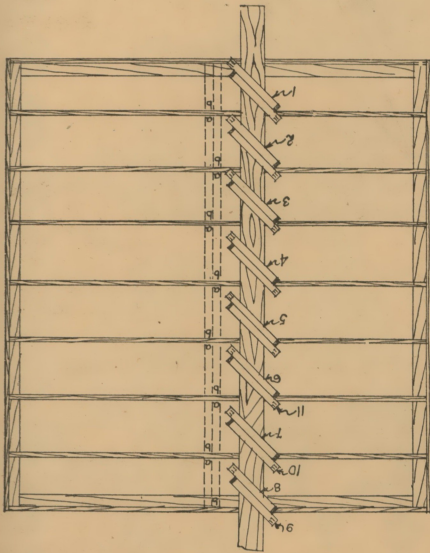
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the joists to be nailed into place. I started in and nailed one piece; then turned and nailed another; turned again and nailed another; turned once more and nailed; turned and nailed, turned, nailed; turned, nailed; turned, etc., until the whole section of bridging was nailed. On the next section, I was determined to eliminate the turning, so I laid the bridging pieces in the manner shown on the drawing. Numbers 1, 2,

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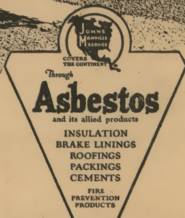
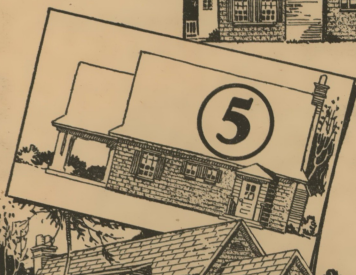
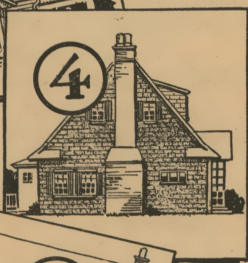
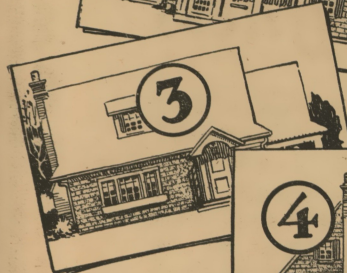
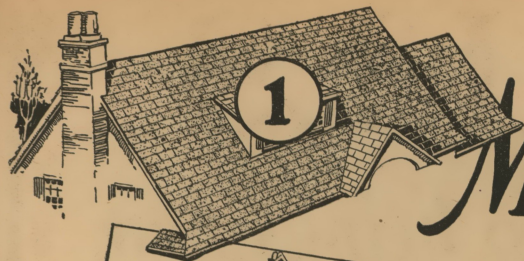
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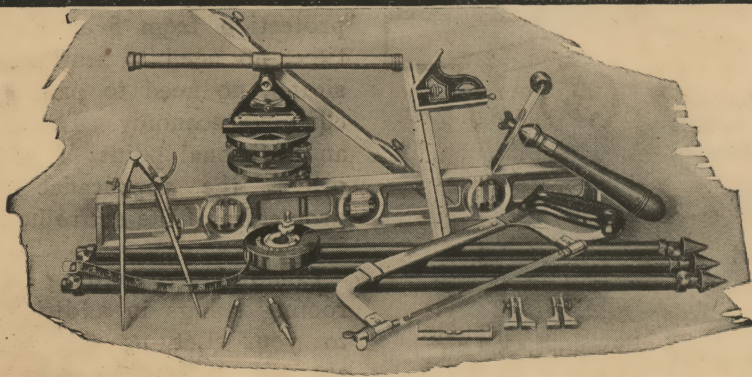
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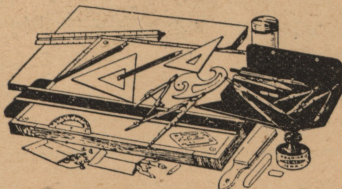


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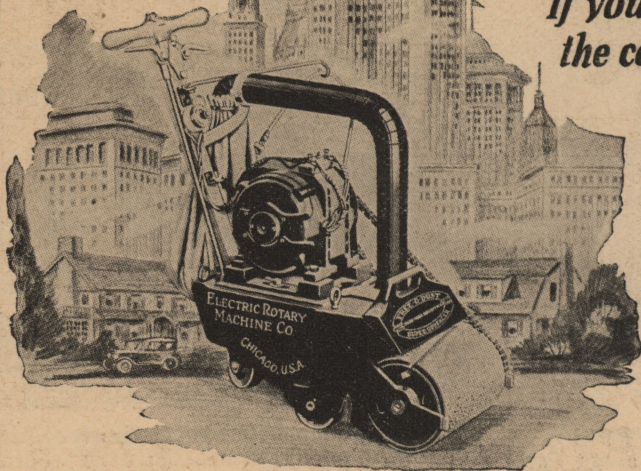
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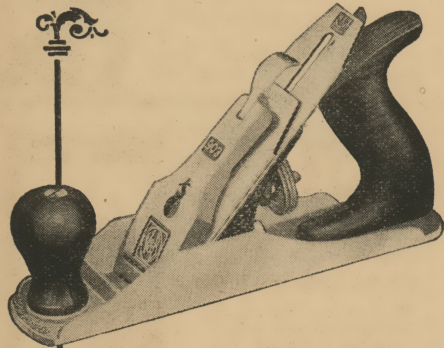


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Makers of Fine Tools

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“**C**ONGRATULATIONS. You're startin' on the job and I hope you will be a success. I am a lot older than you and I'd like to set you straight. When it comes to overalls there's only one kind to buy and that's SWEET-ORRS. You can depend on them. I never waste shoe leather hoofin' around for imitations. Stick to SWEET-ORRS. They've stood the test for 55 years. You can get SWEET-ORRS anywhere.”

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Clothes to Work In.

A color and style to suit every job

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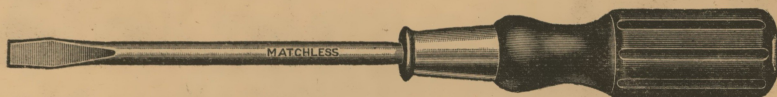
Matchless SCREW DRIVERS

THE KIND YOU WANT

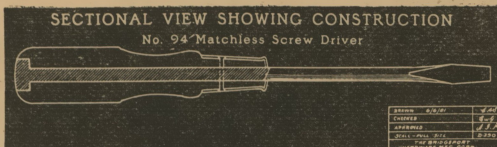
WHY?

1. Because the blades won't bend when prying
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CUTS SHOWING TESTS MADE FROM ACTUAL PHOTOS



6 Inch Size Supporting
Man's Weight

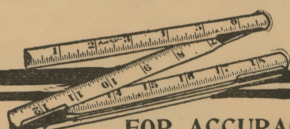
SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER. Write your name and address on the margin and return this page with 50c in stamps and we'll send one No. 94 six inch Driver shown above and one Baby Matchless Pocket driver—free.

FREE



Retail price 30 cents
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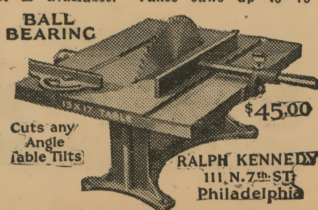
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to a hatchet at will.
Easy to carry. Cuts
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Before paying big money for a high priced saw rig, get full particulars about the Kennedy Utility Saw, the little saw that is doing the big saw's work. Sturdy enough to be belted direct to a gasoline engine or motor car engine. Operates from a light socket where current is available. Takes saws up to 10" diameter.

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WITH J. H. P. MOTOR, BELT, PULLEY,
PLUG, WIRE, & SAW.

SAVE 1/2

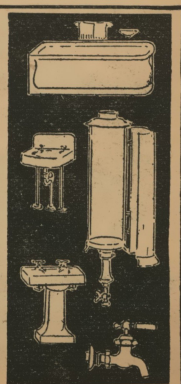
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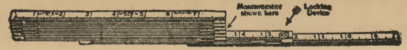
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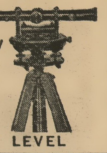
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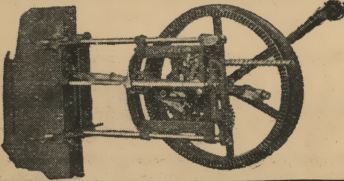
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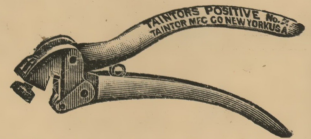
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Ideal Floor Sanders represent the utmost in modern Sanding Machine design: Exceptional durability, ease of operation and excellent work right up to the baseboard, make them the best investment for the sanding contractor.

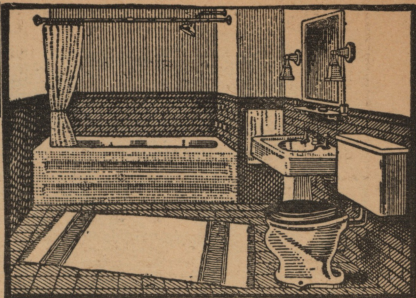
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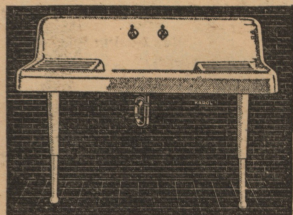


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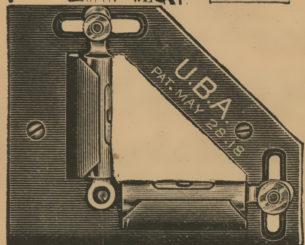
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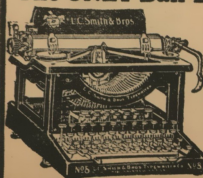
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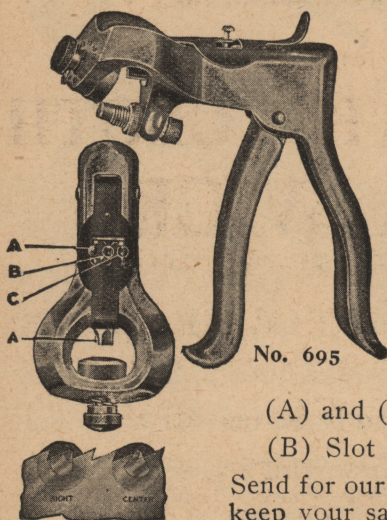
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Just patented.

Pistol Grip. Quicker and more accurate work.



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The only Saw Set having an oscillating plunger which enables the user to set the plunger to the pitch of the tooth, so when setting a saw the plunger comes in contact with the tooth at the proper angle and does not interfere with any other, either ahead or back of the one being set. It is therefore possible to set the teeth on both sides alike, thereby clearing the saw equally on both sides and preventing it from cutting or running to one side.

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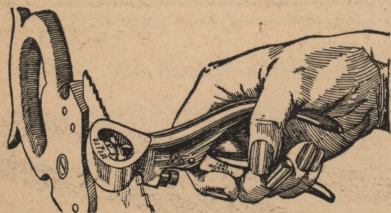
(A) and (C) Slots are used for setting rip saws

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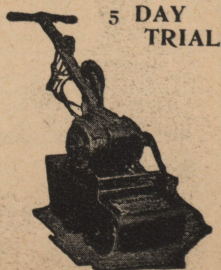
96 Lafayette St.

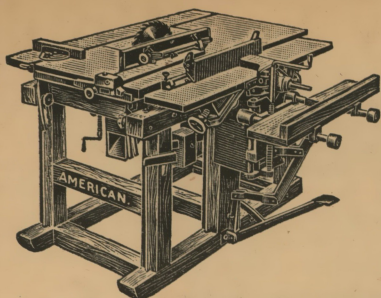
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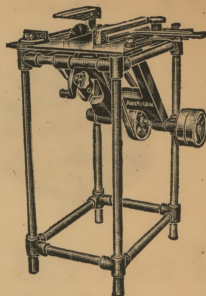


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For use on the job or in the shop.

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Wickwire Brothers CORTLAND, N. Y.

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The cases of the Empire Level are interchangeable. If the glass becomes broken insert a new case. You can do it quickly, easily and inexpensively. Then too, the Empire is the most accurate and durable level on the market.

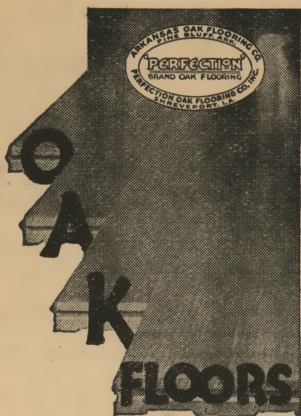
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EMPIRE LEVEL



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KEITH'S Small House Number Contains 32 Complete Plans

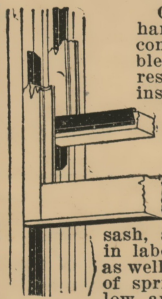
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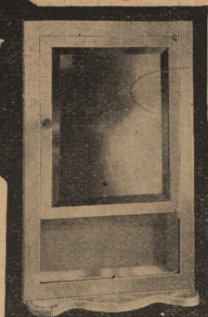
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**ACME
Sanitary Steel
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are unsurpassed in material, construction, finish and appearance. Yet their low cost means a substantial saving to the Builder on every job.

Made of heavier gauge steel, they are stronger; and our exceptional sand-blasting, spraying and baking facilities produce a satiny enamel finish that pleases owner or prospective buyer.

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Acme Cabinets are made in all standard designs and in any desired special design where quantity warrants.

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WONDER WOODWORKER

Start your own business!

A Whole Year's
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**Rips
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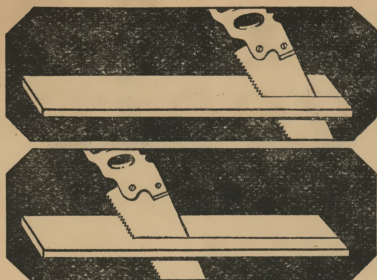
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Same Wood
Same Effort
by Same Man

BUT:

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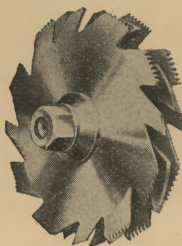
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You can do it, even on the most complex grooving and cutting if you use the Huther Dado Head! With this tool the most complicated cutting and grooving are made easy. Perfect work is assured, and speed throughout the whole process increased.

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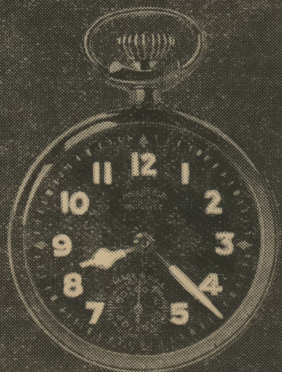
Let us send you illustrated catalog showing the complete line of Huther Saws.

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the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings—Whitney Silent Chain—Roller Pressure Regulator—ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial. Part down—balance easy payments.

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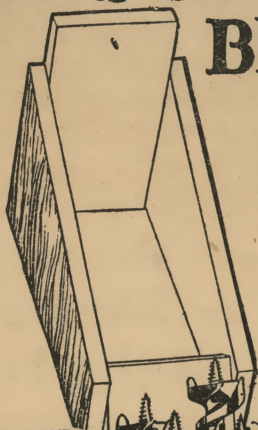
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The range of usefulness added to any tool kit by a good set of bits is far greater than their very small cost.

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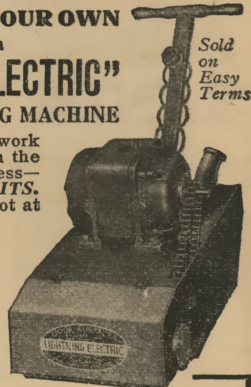
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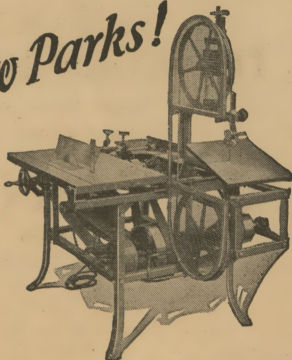
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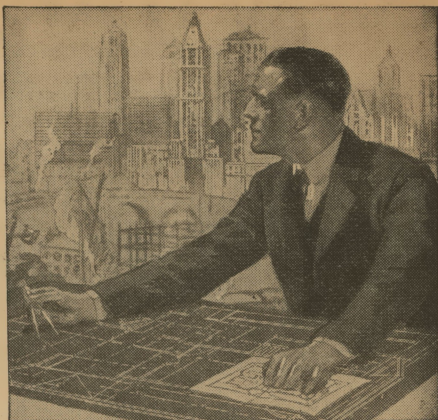
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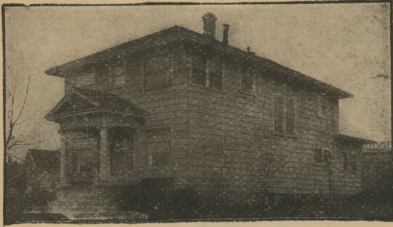
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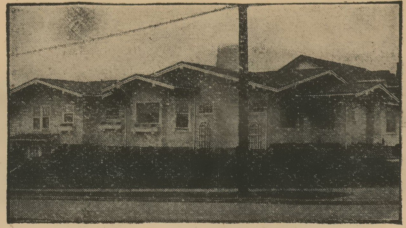
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55% Saved In Heating Costs in Portland, Ore., by Insulating with Cabot's Quilt



Residence of J. H. Hartog.

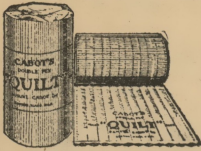
THIS HOUSE COST 55% MORE TO HEAT than
THIS HOUSE was lined with building paper.
THIS HOUSE COST TO HEAT, October to
May inclusive \$138.10
Average cost per month 17.26



Residence of Dr. W. B. Holden.
F. Manson White, Architect

THIS HOUSE.
THIS HOUSE WAS INSULATED with
Cabot's Quilt.
THIS HOUSE COST TO HEAT, October to
May inclusive \$88.72
Average cost per month 11.08

The Heating Equipment was EXACTLY the Same in Both Houses (16-Section Gasco Furnace).
The Hartog house was only 7% larger in cubical measurement, but being a two-story house
was naturally much easier to heat than the one-story house on account of easier radiation and
of the much smaller roof area; but the
Quilt insulation reversed
this, so that it cost 55%
more to heat it than
the Holden house.



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If, when this overall is completely worn out, you do not think that Headlight Carpenters Overalls are better, more convenient and will outwear any other overall made, I will give you back your money. Beware of imitations. Demand the Genuine.

Alfred E. Larned
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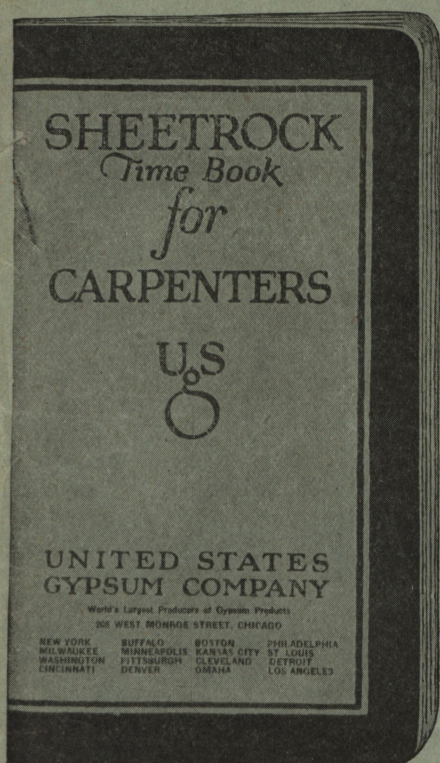
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WALLBOARD

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Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

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(Complete Address)

Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

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